

For EUROPE & AMERICA,
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPOSTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
With which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT
Subscription, paid in advance,
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Hongkong Daily Press.

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No. 15,993.

號三十九百九千五萬一第

日十初月六年元統宣

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 26TH, 1909.

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In Casks 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per cask ex Factory
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General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1908.

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
7.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.
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Extra Cars at 3.15 p.m. 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

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9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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Vaux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1909.

[549]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN
SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1907.

[415]

SIEN TING

SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905.

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Barberry Sheep, by R. Hichens ... \$1.75
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(TELEPHONE 97).

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THE BEST IN THE MARKET

95 CENTS PER TIN.

THIS ASPARAGUS IS PACKED WHERE GROWN AND

PLACED IN THE CAN IMMEDIATELY AFTER CUTTING, THUS

INSURING ALL ITS FRESHNESS AND DELICACY OF FLAVOUR.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1909.

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KUPPER'S PILSENER BEER.

THE LEADING BEER IN THE FAR EAST.

SOLE AGENTS:-

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1909.

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TRADE MARK
The GOLD MEDAL for Quality in the
Franco-British Exhibition has been awarded to
"WHITE HORSE" WHISKY.
By Royal Appointment.
MACKIE & CO. DISTILLERS LTD.
LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY, ISLAY.
Estab. 1742.
OBTAINABLE AT ALL STORES
OR FROM THE
SOLE AGENTS:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. \$15 PER DOZ.
NOTE.—Any persons proved guilty of re-filling our empty bottles with inferior Whisky
will be refused supplies.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN
THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE, VIA DAIREN.

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THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently
equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st class Cars, operated between Dairen and Changchun in
connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with the Dairen-Shanghai Direct
Steamer Service by the S.S. "KORU MARU" and "SAIKU MARU" (2,877 tons each)
as follows:—

NORTH-BOUND.			
Leave—Shanghai (Steamer) ...	11 a.m.	Thursday	Saturday or Sunday
Arrive—Dairen ...	8.50 p.m.	Saturday	Monday or Tuesday
Leave—Dairen ...	9.15 p.m.	Monday	Tuesday
Arrive—Mukden ...	5 a.m.	Wednesday	Thursday
Leave—Changchun ...	6.55 a.m.	Friday	Saturday
Arrive—Harbin (Russian Train) ...	3 p.m.	Sunday	Sunday

Connecting at Harbin with { State Express for Moscow. Wagon-Lits for Moscow. State Express for St. Pet'g.

SOUTH-BOUND.

Leave—Harbin (Russian Train) ...	9 a.m.	Tuesday	Thursday	Saturday
Arrive—Changchun ...	7 p.m.	Wednesday	Friday	Sunday
Leave—Mukden ...	2.10 a.m.	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Arrive—Dairen ...	2.30 a.m.	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Leave—Dairen (Steamer) ...	12.30 p.m.	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Arrive—Shanghai ...	afternoon.	Sunday	Tuesday	

*Russian Train time is 25 minutes earlier than S. M. R. time.

TICKET AGENCIES.—The Company's Railway and Steamer Tickets are
obtainable at all the Agencies of the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.
and Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son.

RAILWAY HOTELS.—YAMATO HOTEL (Tel. Add.: "YAMATO")
At Dairen (with enlarged accommodation); Port Arthur and Changchun, all under the
Company's management.

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FRESH STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND AT DAIREN AND NEWCHWANG DEPOTS.

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LONG HING & CO.,

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JUST LANDED:—

EASTMAN'S KODAK FILMS.

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"ZEISS," "GOERZ," "ROSS" LENSES ON

COMPOUND SHUTTERS

AT MODERATE PRICES.

DEVELOPING & PRINTING

A SPECIALITY. [5809]

INTIMATIONS

E. R.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPART-
MENT.

HONGKONG OPIUM FARM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
SEALED TENDERS will be received at
the Colonial Secretary's Office, Hong-
kong, till Noon on TUESDAY, the 31st day
of August, 1909, for the purchase of the
privileges known as the Opium Farm established
under "The Prepared Opium Ordinances, 1891-
1909," that is to say, the sole privilege of pre-
paring Opium and of Selling, within the Colony,
(including the New Territories), Opium so pre-
pared, inclusive of the privilege of collecting
dross and of preparing and dealing in Dross
Opium, for three years from the 1st of March,
1910.

Full information as to conditions of tendering,
etc., can be obtained from the Colonial Treasurer,
and the conditions of tendering and form of
grant have been published in Government
Gazette as Notification No. 401 of the 2nd
July, 1909.

A. M. THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909.

[925]

COAL.

BUNKER COAL can now be supplied,
from the Deep Coals of SARAWAK
GOVERNMENT MINES at Labuan and Brokonston,
at Reduced Rates. Large stock always on hand.
Apply to SARAWAK GOVERNMENT
AGENCY, Labuan. Telegrams: May, Labuan.

[939]

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.,
has now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold
Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will
be Open at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily, Sunday
excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.
G. K. HAXTON, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1908.

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SUTTON'S SEEDS.

Special Selected Collections
for this Climate.

VEGETABLES AND FLOWERS
IN AIR-TIGHT CASES.

To be obtained from
CHINA EXPRESS CO.,
Telephone 668, 3, Duddell Street.

[50]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, on and
after the 19th current, the Selling Price
of ICE will be INCREASED to ONE CENT
Per Pound.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1909.

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HOTELS

HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 Persons.

String Band Plays during Tiffin and Dinner.

Well Furnished Reception Rooms.

Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel
Residents.

Electric Lifts to each Floor.

Electric Lighting and Fans.

Telephones on every Floor.

Every Comfort.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.

Ladies' Cloak Rooms.

Matron in attendance.

CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.

A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

[542]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.

Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if
required).

Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.

Table D'ôte at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1905.

[5998]

"KINGSCLERE," PRIVATE HOTEL.

APPROACH FROM KENNEDY ROAD AND
MACDONNELL ROAD.

Telephone No. 134.

Telegraphic Address: "SACHSOLA."
A.B.C. Code, 5th Ed.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, Hot and Cold Water
throughout. Billiards, Tennis, Croquet,
putting green and fine stabling for horses.

Proprietress, Mrs. G. SACHSE.

[545]

"BRAESIDE," PRIVATE HOTEL.

STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis
and Croquet Lawns, Large Airy and
Well Furnished Rooms, every home comfort
Fine View of the Harbour.

Telephone No. 690.

Apply to—
"Braeside," 23, Macdonnell Road.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907.

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ORIENTAL HOTEL

TELEPHONE 197.

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Mrs. M. MATTHEW, Proprietress.

A thoroughly First-Class and Up-to-Date Hotel

Large and Airy Rooms, affording every comfort
to Residents and Tourists.

Table D'ôte at Separate Tables.

MODERATE RATES.

Telegraphic address: "Comfort," Hongkong

For Particulars, apply to
M. MATTHEW,
Proprietress.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1908.

[543]

"BOA VISTA" (HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH CHINA).

MACAO.

THIS Hotel is under European manage-
ment and most strict supervision as to
food, cleanliness and hygiene of the place.

All comforts of a home.

A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
a few days rest and quiet.

Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
colony of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.

Two steamers (a.s. Sui Yu and Sui Tai) daily to
and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and
from Canton, give easy communication with
both these centres.

Cable Address:—"BOAVISTA."

For Terms, apply to
THE MANAGER.

[5196]

VICTORIA HOTEL

SHAMEN-CANTON.

MANAGER—MR. H. HAYNES.

Telegraphic address—"VICTORIA, SHAMEN."

SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

[5196]

MACAO HOTEL.

MACAO.

MANAGER—MR. H. N. BEAUREPAIRE.

Telegraphic address—"FARMER, MACAO."

SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF PRAYA GRANDE

Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under
experienced European Supervision.

GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED.

Every information and Special attention given
to Tourists.

REASONABLE RATES.

WM. FARMER,
Proprietor.

[51623]

THE GRAND HOTEL

DIVISION STREET, KOBE.

FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

COMFORTABLE & AIRY BEDROOMS.

Situated in close proximity to the Harbour
and Railway Station.

BEST WINES AND LIQUORS SUPPLIED.

Special arrangements for a long stay.

P. DOMBALE, Proprietor.

M. MAILLE

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ATTENTION

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.WATSON'S
HOUSEHOLD
AMMONIAFOR THE BATH, TOILET AND
HOUSEHOLD.Promotes a healthy action of the skin, counter-
acts all effects of perspiration, and is as
refreshing and invigorating to the system
as a Turkish Bath.WATSON'S
CARBOLIC SOAPSHIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE
MEDICAL PROFESSIONIn three strengths, containing 5%, 10% and 20%
of pure carbolic acid.WATSON'S
SOAP for
PRICKLY HEATContaining:
ARNICA, CAMPHOR,
AND
CARBOLIC ACIDA. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY
AND KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1909. [29]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
ONLY communications relating to the news
column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and
addresses with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication but as evidence of
good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on
one side of paper only.
No anonymously signed communications that
have already appeared in other papers will be
inserted.
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KOWLOON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 25TH 1909.

The somewhat sensational dispatch which Dr. Morrison has sent to "The Times" from Peking is not easy to understand in the light of all that has been published during the past few months on the subject of loans for the construction of railways having their starting point at Hankow. Perhaps the full import of the message is a little obscured by the summary which Reuters gives us. We gather from the message that the President of the United States has sent to the Chinese Government a telegram which emphasises the rights of Americans to participate in these railway loans. That part of the message is perfectly intelligible. The Chinese Government has shown no disposition to exclude Americans from participation. Has anyone else? As we showed the other day, it is entirely the fault of Americans themselves that they have so long been left out in the cold. They were invited to invest in Chinese railways as far back as 1905, and it has been admitted by the Washington Government that American financiers at that time evinced no desire to do so; and not until May of this year, when the prolonged negotiations between the British, French and German groups had reached a settlement was anything heard of a desire on the part of American financiers to participate. Then came the entirely unexpected announcement that a protest against the agreement had been entered by the American Government because American financiers had

not been invited to participate. It was at the same time announced that a syndicate of financiers had been formed in America with the definite object of investing capital in China. For something like three months it had been public knowledge that negotiations in reference to the Hankow railway loan were in progress, yet there was no indication on the part of America of a wish to participate. That indication came only after the negotiations had been concluded, and then it took the form of a protest against the settlement. "The Times" correspondent at Peking has taken the view that it is regrettable that the British and American Governments, in view of the obligations contracted by the Chinese in 1903, did not communicate with each other at an earlier stage of the negotiations and thus prevent the difficulty. We cannot see that any blame attaches to the British Government in this connection. The duty of communicating devolved upon America, who had declined to avail herself of the opportunities which offered in 1905, and had given no indications of her desire to participate in the loans since arranged. The American Minister in Peking must have been well aware of all that was doing in this connection, and no doubt kept his Government informed on the subject. Moreover, so long as the American financiers evinced no desire to invest capital in China it does not seem to us that it devolved upon the Chinese Government to inform America of every opportunity that offered whereby the obligations of 1903 could be fulfilled. What we do not understand about the message published to-day is the statement that "the telegram is directly due to the intrigues of the German Asiatische Bank, whose influence over the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is injurious to British interests." It seems a serious libel on the British Bank to say that it is influenced by German intrigue, and we shall await the full text of Dr. Morrison's message for some proof of this remarkable assertion. Meanwhile we can only speculate as to the suggestion which the message conveys. Is it that there was an intrigue on the part of the German financial institution to exclude American participation and that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was influenced into acquiescence? Against this view we now see Germany welcoming the advent of America in the field with open arms, with no less eagerness than the British have shown. Indeed the statement has been published in a German paper that it is due to German friendship that America has been able to join the combine, and President Taft is said to have admitted this in an effusively grateful letter, while, from the British point of view, Dr. Morrison has stated that "it is most desirable that arrangements should be made by which the combine becomes extended to the American group of banks on a footing of equality," in order to counteract German influence. The underlying motive of Dr. Morrison's telegram evidently is a keen sense of disappointment over the far-reaching advantages which Germany has lately acquired in the Yangtze Region, and the conviction that more aggressively British action on the part of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, backed by the British Government, would have led to the discomfiture of German ambitions and maintained the predominance of British influence in this region. We had occasion to remark a few days ago that the operations of State Banks cannot be rivalled by private finance either in regard to promptitude or daring; and herein, it seems to us, lies the whole explanation and difficulty of the question.

Mr. R. O. Hutchison has been appointed a member of the Board of Examiners, vice Mr. J. Dyer Ball, I.S.O., retired.

Mr. T. L. Perkins, executive engineer in the Public Works Department, left by the *Segura* on twelve months' leave of absence.

Mr. E. Ralphs has been appointed to act as headmaster of Queen's College with effect from the 5th instant. Mr. Dealy is acting as Director of Education during the absence of Mr. Irving.

His Excellency the Governor has directed that Monday, August 2nd, shall be observed as a holiday by all the Government Departments, excepting the Police Magistrates' Department.

The *Gazette* announces that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant N. C. S. Simson, Hongkong and Singapore battalion R.G.A., to be his extra aide-de-camp, and to act as his private secretary.

The name of Mr. W. W. Whiston has been added to the list of authorized architects. Mr. Whiston is a specialist in concrete construction, who has had a considerable experience in this class of work both in England and America. He has just been in the latter country prior to his arrival here, and has made a special study of all the most up to date methods. Mr. Whiston has joined the staff of the Green Island Cement Company, Ltd., and he will be available for consultation on the subject of concrete work by anyone using the Company's cement.

Among the passengers who left by the *Empress of India* on Saturday was Mr. J. McCaffery, who for the past two years has been Electrical Engineer at the Naval Yard. He has been transferred to Sheerness. His successor is Mr. E. Williams.

Mr. Dobie, the Hongkong agent of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., informs us that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 10th July, 1909, amounted to 27,887.48 tons and the sales during the period to 31,012.52 tons.

An amended scale of rates of postage at Hongkong, Liukungtan (Weihaiwei) and British Post Office in China is published in the current *Gazette*. It is not easy to see at a glance what amendments have been made. Apparently the object of the amendment is directed against Chinese postal hong packets, making them pay at the rate of 4 cents per 3 oz. to various parts of the British Empire instead of 4 cents per oz.

Parents whose children attend the Kowloon and Victoria British schools are notified that in future fees must be paid in bank notes of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation or the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, or in British or clean Mexican dollars. The same rule applies to other Government schools where, if the amount payable includes half a dollar, a fifty cent piece must be tendered.

The British Consul at Nanking writes:—"In my report for last year I alluded to the formation of Chinese limited liability companies for waterworks, cigarette factory, electric tramway, woollen factory, and the like. Another company was started during the year for electric lighting. The electric tramway scheme has been superseded by the City Railway, which is a Government undertaking; but the fact that another year has passed without any apparent progress in the other projects emphasises my previous remarks as to the difficulty experienced by all such companies in finding capital. Foreign shareholders are strictly excluded, and the vagueness of company law in China makes Chinese capital distasteful."

A regulation made by the Governor-in-Council under the Merchant Shipping Ordinance states that foreign soldiers or sailors, if unarmed, may be landed in the Colony within the harbor limits, without the prior consent of the Governor, provided that when it is desired to land a number of men exceeding one hundred, notice must be given to the Colonial Secretary. In order that all facilities of which local conditions admit may be given. Applications for permission to land armed parties in connection with funerals or to take part in public ceremonies of an exceptional nature will be addressed to the Governor through the Colonial Secretary. No application is necessary in the case of officers.

PUBLIC VEHICLES.

AMENDMENTS TO REGULATIONS.

The current *Gazette* contains a number of amendments, made by the Governor-in-Council, in the regulations relating to public vehicles.

The first is that licences for vehicles, and for drivers, drawers, or bearers, shall be issued by the Captain-Superintendent of Police, who may in his discretion refuse to issue any licence. Licences shall not be issued for more than 1,100 vehicles within the island of Hongkong, and all licences shall be taken out half-yearly, or for the current half-year.

For every wheeled vehicle, other than a ricksha, licensed in Victoria, the fee is \$18; at Quarry Bay it is \$12; and at Kowloon and the New Territories (other than a motor-car) it is \$12. The licence for a motor-car is \$24, while the driver is required to pay another \$5 half-yearly in advance.

In the City of Victoria the fares for chairs between 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. shall be increased by fifty per centum. At Kowloon the fares for public motor cars from the Star Ferry wharf to Kowloon Dock or Hung Hom shall be ten cents per passenger, while if the car is appropriated by less than three passengers, each passenger must pay 30 cents.

SUPREME COURT.

Saturday, 24th July.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (PUNISH JUDGE.)

MONEY LENT.

From Singh brought an action against A. R. Diercks for the recovery of \$301 due under a promissory note. Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. B. Bowley appeared for the defendant.

Plaintiff stated that he lent defendant \$250 and received as security a promissory note for \$300. Under cross-examination he admitted that Mr. Frerichs had signed the note as well as defendant. Plaintiff did not know where Mr. Frerichs was now. He did not know that he had left the Colony on July 2nd. He did not make him a party to the action because he did not pay the money to him, but to the defendant.

A. A. Cassumbay, a shroff, spoke to Mr. Frerichs having a conversation with the plaintiff about lending money and witness acted as interpreter. Defendant was not present at that interview and plaintiff wanted defendant to sign the note. Plaintiff handed the money to Mr. Frerichs.

Defendant admitted his liability less \$45 which he said had been paid.

His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed less \$45, the money to be repaid by monthly instalments of \$25, and the costs of the case to be paid at once.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraphic Message
Copyright Ordinance 1894.][REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE
MURDERS.

ASSASSIN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

LONDON, July 24th.

The Indian student, Madar Lal, who shot and killed Lt.-Col. Sir Curzon Wylie and Dr. Cawas Lalacca, of Shanghai, at the Imperial Institute on June 1st, has been sentenced to death.

After sentence of death had been passed the condemned man saluted the judge in military style and said: "Thank you, my lord, I am glad to have the honour of dying for my country."

BRITISH BANKS AMALGAMATE

LONDON, July 24th.

The London and Westminster Banking Corporation and the London County Bank have agreed to amalgamate under the title of the London County and Westminster Bank.

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

LONDON, July 24th.

M. Aristide Briand has undertaken to form a Cabinet.

M. Pichon will retain the portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The portfolios of War and Marine are not yet filled.

M. Cochery will join the Cabinet.

LONDON, July 25th.

Admiral Bore de la Peyrere has been appointed Minister of Marine, and General Brun becomes Minister of War.

BRITISH DECORATION FOR
A JAPANESE PRINCE.

LONDON, July 24th.

The bestowal on His Imperial Highness Prince Kuni of the Order of the Cross of Victoria has been gazetted.

Prince and Princess Kuni, the Japanese Ambassador and the Chinese Minister have gone to Southend to inspect the Fleet.

THE SPANISH MILITARY
OPERATIONS.

LONDON, July 24th.

Fighting has taken place in the vicinity of Melilla.

The Spaniards lost four officers killed and 13 wounded in a general attack on the Moors.

THE "DERFLINGER."

LONDON, July 24th.

The N. D. L. "Derflinger" has proceeded on her voyage to the Far East.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF
CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, July 25th.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught has resigned the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean forces.

His Royal Highness regards the post as unnecessary, the work being insufficient to require such an appointment.

THE KING'S PRIZE.

LONDON, July 25th.

Corporal Barr, of the London Rifle Brigade, has won the King's Prize at the Bisley Rifle Meeting.

ALLEGED GERMAN INTRIGUES
AT PEKING.STRONG DISPATCH BY "THE TIMES"
CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, July 25th.

The "Times" correspondent at Peking cables that the Prince Regent

summoned the whole of the members of the Waipupu to an audience and showed considerable anxiety in consequence of a telegram received from President Taft emphasising in friendly yet unmistakable terms the American rights to participation in the Hankow loan.

The telegram was directly due to the intrigues of the German Asiatische Bank, whose influence over the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is injurious to British interests.

Many Englishmen in Peking, the correspondent adds, are of opinion that the British Government should bring pressure to bear on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to dissociate itself from German intrigues.

LIFE IN THE EAST.

THE REV. F. B. MEYER'S VIEWS.

We have before us a copy of the article written by the Rev. F. B. Meyer for the *British Weekly*, giving his impressions of Peking, and for which he was taken to task by the *Peking Gazette*.

Referring to his meetings for men the reverend gentleman wrote: "We dispense with preliminaries, and I begin to talk about the enormous temptations that these Eastern cities present to young manhood, and the ready help of Christ. Rudyard Kipling hardly exaggerated when he said that the Ten Commandments are apparently not binding as soon as the traveller leaves Asia. These men's meetings would have made it worth while to take the journey. The church is keen on missions for the heathen—when will she begin to care for her own sons? Seven suicides have taken place here, within a few months—another was reported yesterday—of young Britishers, who began life with good promise, but who, as soon as they reached these shores, went at a pace that wrecked soul and body. I cannot say exactly what I mean, but I indicate the awful ravages wrought by sin, but those who know will read between the lines. Rank after rank of young life is mown down by the pestilence that walketh in darkness; and generally the brightest fall first. The Y.M.C.A. ought to have a paid secretary and commanding premises, whereas they have only a boarding-house, with accommodation for nine young men."

The visitor seems to have been misinformed when in speaking of the Chinese schools under the direction of the Rev. G. F. Fyfe he says: "When I remembered that in many cases they are encouraged, even by their mothers, to visit houses which would rather have our children die than enter, one could only thank God for the splendid service which our brethren are rendering throughout the settlements and states."

Mr. Meyer does not portray the actual facts when referring to the opium question. He writes of the large revenues derived by the Government from this source and goes on to say: "The opium farmers have done their utmost, by the use of free opium, to increase their profits by debauching the people and insinuating them with the drug; and it will be better when the Government administers the sorry business themselves, for British officers will hardly descend to the disgraceful artifices that have been in vogue. But perhaps some day we, as a Christian people, may refuse to raise our finances by methods which even China finds intolerable."

In conclusion he waxes scathingly critical of the Peking Community, but he first of all tells how he went visiting. "In the company of two fine and earnest men, the health officer and the sanitary inspector, I spent two or three hours one night in investigating the condition of morals in the Chinese, Japanese, and Indian quarters of the city. Opium dens, and houses of evil resort, and places for cocaine and morphine injection, were successively visited. On this I must leave the curtain uncurled, but my eyes might weep day and night for the slain of the daughter of our people! This land needs a whole nation of Christians, but not of the type where Sabbath desecration, bridge, and fancy-dress balls are the rule."

The *Peking Pioneer* also presents the "descriptions" of the "moral life" of Peking. It remarks: "The morals of an average community of Englishmen are pretty much the same all the world over. We do not lay any claims to superiority, but we strongly resent the reverence gentleman's staid that we are certainly far worse than the great majority of communities. We believe that he had not been in Peking for hours when he made a most sweeping assertion about the laxity of morals here and the appalling state of moral and physical degeneracy which was the result. He now appears to have repeated these statements to a large audience through the channel of the press in England. Christian charity seems to be of a very curious nature, when it allows a man, with obviously no first-hand knowledge of a place, to condemn the community wholesale and make the most serious charges without any adequate foundation. We do not deny for a moment that there is room for great improvement in the moral atmosphere of Peking, but we cannot too strongly condemn the wanton exaggeration of peripatetic philanthropists which must defeat the object they have in view. Moderate men of all creeds, turn with disgust from their misstatements, and wonder if the physician is not more in need of cure than those to whom he offers his services."

GERMANY AND THE BRITISH
PATENTS LAW.

An official representing the Imperial Government in the Patents Commission of the Reichstag stated during the discussion of the petition presented by the Industrialists Union regarding the new British Patents law, that the Imperial Government had approached the British Government with a view to the removal of the clause enforcing the working of foreign patents in England, but that the British Government had replied that it could only enter into negotiations upon the matter after it had gathered sufficient experience of the working of the new law.

How to be beautiful—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crema Charming, Lait Charming and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charming will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents.

THE TRAGEDY AT MURRAY
BARRACKS.

At the Magistracy on Saturday, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, sitting as coroner, and Messrs. E. G. Watson, R. Unsworth and G. Grimble, jurors, an inquiry was held into the circumstances surrounding the death of Private J. Hadgley, D. Company, the Buffs, whose tragic end by shooting himself with a rifle was recorded in the *Daily Press* nearly a fortnight ago.

Drummer Moyer was the first witness. He spoke to deceased calling at the guard room and asking if there were any absentees, to which he received a reply in the negative. Deceased then approached a table in the room, and later went out to the sentry. Witness followed, but returned shortly afterwards to the guard room. He had not been long inside when he heard a shot, and on proceeding to investigate he found the sentry leaning against a bamboo scaffold holding his rifle in his hand, while deceased was lying on the ground. The sentry informed witness that he had not done it.

Corporal Dixon also testified to seeing deceased in the guard room with the last witness. Deceased asked Moyer where Sergeant Jeffrey was, and the latter inquired what he wanted with him. Deceased said he thought the sergeant had someone else's rifle. When asked whose next turn it was for duty, deceased said it was his. Then he walked round the guard room for a few minutes, put a towel over his shoulder, and went out. A shot was heard shortly afterwards and deceased was found lying on the ground.

Private Giles deposed to seeing the sentry being assisted to the guard room, and the body of deceased carried in. Witness had known deceased for five years, and had always found him bright and cheerful. Recently, however, he had become rather melancholy, and once he told witness that his sister had complained to the War Office on account of his not writing to her more constantly. Deceased appeared to be annoyed at this, as he had been brought before the Company Commander.

Private Mamford, who occupied a bed alongside that of deceased, told the coroner and jury that at about 5.30 on the morning of the 16th instant he saw deceased sitting up in bed. The latter bade him good morning, and told witness he could have a twenty-cent piece which was lying on the floor. Witness replied that it was not his, but deceased told him it did not matter, as he would not require it any more. When asked what was the matter, deceased said he would be all right presently. Then he got his towel, and left for a bath.

Private Fright, the sentry, said that deceased approached him at 5.50 a.m. and asked if he had his own rifle. On witness replying that he had deceased said, "Let me have a look at it." The sentry complied with his request, and after looking at the number deceased looked down the barrel "to see if it was clean." A report followed, and deceased fell to the ground, after which witness faints.

Captain Houlton spoke with regard to the letter he received on June 11th. Deceased's sister inquired if he was dead, as he had not written as often as he ought to have done. Witness summoned deceased before him, and told him it was his duty to write to his relatives.

His Worship, in directing the jury, informed them that it was necessary for them to find one of two things: either that deceased deliberately killed himself, or was of unsound mind. The sister who had written to him, his Worship said, had threatened to take her own life because she had been jilted under dishonourable circumstances. There was also the fact that a brother had committed suicide, and the jury would have to take into consideration what was known in medical jurisprudence as a hereditary tendency to suicide.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind.

BISLEY RIFLE MEETING.

It will be seen from our telegraphic service that the great event at the Bisley Rifle Meeting has been decided, and that Private Burr, of the London Rifle Brigade, has won the King's Prize, which carries with it £250 and the National Rifle Association gold medal. It is interesting to look at the list of winners during the past twenty-one years—

1889—Reid, Sergt., 1st Lanark Engineers.
1890—Bates, Sergt., 1st V.B. Warwick.
1891—Dear, Pte., Queen's Edinburgh.
1892—Pollock, Major, 3rd V.B.A. and S. Hrs.
1893—Davies, Sergt., 1st V.B. Welsh.
1894—Remmie, Sergt., 3rd Lanark.
1895—Hayhurst, Pte., Canada.
1896—Thomson, Lieut., Queen's Edinburgh.
1897—Ward, Pte., 1st Devon.
1898—Yates, Lieut., 3rd Lanark.
1899—Priant, Pte., Guernsey.
1900—Ward, Pte., 1st V.B. Devon.
1901—Ommensen, L.-Corpl., Queen's Edinburgh.
1902—Johnson, Lieut., 1st London.
1903—Davies, C.-Sergt., 3rd Glamorgan.
1904—Perry, Pte., Canada.
1905—Comber, C.-Sergt., 2nd V.B.E. Surrey.
1906—Davies, Capt., 1st Middlesex V.R.C.
1907—Addison, Lieut., Australia.
1908—Gray, Pte., 5th Scottish Rifles.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The T.K.K. str. *Chiyu Maru* left Shanghai on the 24th inst., and is expected at this port to-day at 6 a.m.

The C. & M. str. *Zafiro* left Manila on the 24th inst., and is due here to-day at 6 p.m.

The I.G.M. str. *Kikist* left Shanghai via Foochow on the 24th instant at midnight, and may be expected here on or about the 28th inst. at noon.

The N.Y.K. str. *Atsuta Maru* (European Line) left Singapore on the 23rd instant, and is expected here on the 28th inst.

The C.P.R. str. *Monteagle* arrived Kobe at 6 a.m. on the 23rd inst., and left again at noon same day for Yokohama, where she is due to arrive at 7 a.m. on the 24th inst.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The proximity of so many typhoons is not without its advantages. They keep the atmosphere cool, and anything that gives relief from the summer heat is not to be despised. At the same time, I must admit that we would not object if the same result could be achieved by other means. Old residents—and we have a few among the European community—declare that they have never known such a cool summer. Of course we are not out of the wood yet.

To treat a grave subject in a light-hearted manner is perhaps not very becoming in the ordinary person, but it is different when the Sanitary Board do so. Then it is right. Then one may be amusing without being considered guilty of unseemly behaviour. Such, at any rate, is the impression which might naturally be formed on reading the report of the last meeting. On that occasion members worried over the size of monuments and over the qualifications for interment in the twenty-year section of the Colonial Cemetery, and did not seem to realise how entertaining they were.

In the first place, it has to be remembered that the chief qualification for burial in the twenty-year section is to be dead, and that being so, it occurs to me that it is preferable to be a live griffin rather than a candidate for the doubtful honour of being buried with the Colonial residents. I am willing to accept the Hon. Mr. Hewett's statement as to the honour of being buried among those old residents, but it seems to me that the distinction is not worth seeking. As to putting large tombstones over the burying place, it reminds me that I have heard it alleged that monuments were not always designed to chronicle the virtues of the deceased, but were erected in order to make sure that the defunct would not rise again and worry his friends.

Can stored urn or animated bust
Back to its mansion call the fleeing breath?
Can honour's voice provoke the silent dust?
Or flattery sooth the dull cold ear of death?

The channel reminds me of an epitaph at the chancel door of the Church in my native village. The channel door is but a dozen feet from the principal entrance gates to the Churchyard, and the epitaph reads:—

Here lies I at the chancel door,
Here lie I because I'm poor;
The further in the more you pay,
Here lie I as warm as they.

As I have crossed the water of the harbour and looked at the two cruisers flying the flag of Portugal, the thought has crossed my mind that Macao does not seem to gain any great advantage from the *Vasco da Gama* and the *Patria* being in the East. However, remembering that all of us are griffins in the Orient in comparison with the Portuguese, I did not think it proper to comment on the fact. It seemed too much like attempting to teach the grand maternal relative to suck eggs. But apparently our Chinese friends have not such scruples. One sends me a letter which I have much pleasure in quoting in full:

Macau, 21st July, 1909.
DEAR SIR—My look see you write *Daily Press* good thing, people can save news, my send you some Macau news, suppose good you can puttee paper.

Vely soon one more Portuguese Drednot come take care Macau, *Vasco da Gama* and *Patria* have come keep Macau from pirates. You see all this Drednots come take care Macau go stop Hongkong, how fashion? 40 miles so long way and Macau Telegraph Office shut up 5 o'clock evening till 8 o'clock morning time, how fashion can take care Macau? Suppose pirates come Macau stuck in time, low water, and Drednot *Rio Lima* night in the mud, how fashion can do? my no sabe.

Some take my all Drednots must go Hongkong show Chinese big Mandarin of Delamontation pidgin, that Portuguese have got big ship, can fight.

My hear also, suppose that pidgin of delamontation no good for Chinese, Canton self-government men will come Honchow with 4 Custom launch only, take Macau night time, suppose no can finish job before 8 o'clock morning time, they cut telegraph line to Hongkong, Portuguese Drednot no can come Macau.

You excuse my no can write English proper, my can write portuguese well because my have buy portuguese Mandarin post, pay Governor too much money and have go school before, (you see my card can save), my now four suppose Self-Government save my belong portuguese man, he cut my head, my run Hongkong and chinchua you take care for my.

My like my friend Hongkong side save this pidgin, he can come chop Macau, take he wife and family go Hongkong, suppose this Delamontation pidgin no good for Chinese.

My small boy Allan can save now rite machine pen, now he no go school because school shut up, Governor no got money pay Master, he Bank too much poor, no much business, Macau—no opium go Australia, all fanfan money pay too much expense. Drednots stop Hongkong, ahyah! how fashion? no can make pidgin Macau, all man must go Hongkong, Singapore, Saigon make money, too muchy truh.

Goodbye you, and too much chinchua you.
My send you my card, no show any man, please.—Yours respectfully.

From my point of view his postscript is not the least valuable part of the letter. He adds: "When you come Macau come and see my, and take some good proper Portuguese Port Wine, no all give English Port Wine, or if you no like my give you good Spanish Sherry more better English Sherry, any richa cooly—save my house."

The symbols of the street names in Shauki-wan must sound as pleasant to the inhabitants as the realities would be. Here is a list, taken from the *Gazette*, of some of the principal thoroughfares:—

Tai Kat Street (Great Luck Street).
Tai Cheong Street (Great Prosperity Street).
Tai Poo Street (Great Wealth Street).
Tai Hong Street (Great Comfort Street).
Tai Ning Street (Great Tranquillity Street).
Tai On Street (Great Happiness Street).

One would like to know what Government official has been giving play to a light fancy. The Colonial Secretary is too busy, I know. The Colonial Treasurer is in the throes of the next estimates. Surely it must be —? But I don't think I should mention his name. He might be modest over his work.

"Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever," is advice which His Excellency the Governor evidently likes to see passed on. He, or rather Lady Lugard, has offered a prize for the girl in the Italian Convent School who each year distinguishes herself for unselfishness, integrity and self-reliance, and I must confess to liking a competition of this sort better than the struggle of wits for the highest scholastic honours. It will help to make our girls sweet, refined women, instead of developing into blue stockings.

I see the Rev. F. B. Meyer has been taken to task for his impressions of Penang which he sent to the well-known Nonconformist organ, the *British Weekly*, and which are stated to contain not only exaggerations of existing conditions but gross misstatements. If the reverend gentleman could say such nasty things about a respectable place like Penang, I shudder to think what he has to say about Hongkong.

RODERICK RANDOM.

BRITISH AND GERMAN METHODS.
AN OBJECT-LESSON.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT OF "THE TIMES".]

Tokyo, May 21.
"Why does not your Government support the Hongkong University scheme in the same way as the German Government is supporting a similar scheme at Kioochan?" was the probing question put to me by a Chinese fellow-passenger in the steamer from Hongkong to Japan. He was a Cantonese gentleman who had received the rudiments of Western education in Hongkong, and, having apparently done well for himself in the world, was very anxious to give his sons still larger educational advantages. Knowing his own country thoroughly he was also quite aware that if Chinese boys are to derive the full benefits of Western education from the point of view of moral training as well as of book-learning, they must be removed from the atmosphere of Chinese cities. He was therefore deeply interested in the scheme which is now afoot for creating a University in Hongkong, where Chinese youths would not only receive the scientific training of which the Chinese stand so greatly in need if they are to develop the material resources of their country, but would also be subjected to the moral discipline of collegiate life under proper supervision and control.

THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.
Medicine and engineering are the two branches of Western science for which at present there is the largest demand and the greatest scope in China, and to these the proposed University at Hongkong will, in the first place, address itself, for the scheme has grown up out of certain proposals for extending and developing the College of Medicine and the Technical Institute which have already done yeoman's work in the colony. An outline of the scheme appeared a month or two ago in *The Times*. A public-spirited citizen of Hongkong has offered the considerable sum (about £27,000) required for the erection of suitable buildings on condition that adequate funds, estimated at about £100,000, shall be provided for purposes of equipment and endowment. A small portion of this amount will be derived from the absorption of the College of Medicine and the Technical Institute, and the rest, it is hoped, will be raised by private subscription. The Chinese community in Hongkong is responding generously to the appeal which has been issued by the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, who has devoted himself heart and soul to the scheme, and, what is more, it has elicited substantial support not only from the Chinese communities in other colonies, such as Penang, Singapore, and under the French flag, Saigon, but from the neighbouring Chinese city of Canton, where the Governor-General has promised to give very effective expression to his sympathy and approval. One very attractive feature of the scheme is that subscribers of £1,000 to the endowment fund shall be entitled to present one scholar, who, provided he passes the entrance examination, shall be received without payment of fees, and the provincial towns and cities of Southern China, at least, will, it is expected, prove keen to avail themselves of this privilege.

While the University will be strictly un denominational, facilities will be given to religious bodies who wish to maintain hostels of their own, under such rules as the governing body of the University shall lay down. The essential feature of the scheme is that all students shall reside in colleges and hostels where they will be constantly in touch with the British professorial staff, and this is the feature which above all others commends itself to the Chinese mind. They will thus be withdrawn from the unwholesome influences which too often surround Chinese students in a Chinese city and even in their own homes, whilst Hongkong is so largely Chinese, and Chinese at its best, that they will not be exposed to the same danger of becoming entirely denationalized to which those who are sent away for years together to a foreign country so frequently succumb. Nowhere has contact with the West served more happily than at Hongkong to develop the best features of Chinese character. The Tung-wa Hospital is one case in point—an institution maintained and directed entirely by the Chinese for philanthropic purposes, which include not only the nursing of the sick and the burial of the dead, but the administration of charitable relief in other forms during periods of special stress. Other illustrations could be given, such as the organization of Chinese dispensaries throughout the colony by the initiative of the Chinese themselves, and the admirable Po Leung Kue, an institution, also entirely Chinese, for the rescue, maintenance, and repatriation of Chinese

women and children emigrants from all parts of China on their way through Hongkong, which has done a great deal to check the worst abuses of the emigration trade. Thus, whilst Chinese students at Hongkong would have in the social life of their own community, as well as in the government and administration of the colony, opportunities such as no Chinese city affords of seeing what the grafting of Western methods of organization and Western conceptions of civic usefulness on to a Chinese stock can achieve, they would find in the European hospitals, in the great naval and mercantile dockyards of the colony, and in the workshops of the Kowloon-Canton Railway valuable object-lessons in the practical application of theoretical science.

From the British point of view the scheme is equally commendable, for it is surely of the utmost importance that, at a time when we doubtless the lesson of how ideas are fermenting all over China, the rising generation from which so much is expected should be brought into close contact with the best aspects of British life. British influence may no longer be paramount in the Far East, but the supremacy of the English tongue is as yet untouched, and just as the variety of provincial dialects in China has led to the adoption of "pidgin" English as the *lingua franca*, not only of foreigners, but of the Chinese commercial classes outside their own districts, literary English must serve as the one common medium of Western learning until China has evolved a literature of her own on the lines of Western thought. But, unless we bestir ourselves, this advantage will be lost to us in the same way as so many other advantages have been lost to us in the field both of diplomacy and of commercial enterprise.

KIOOCHAN HIGH SCHOOL.
The Germans, though the last comers, have set to work with their usual systematic thoroughness. The latest official report of the German authorities at Kioochan contains instructive details concerning the high school which is about to be created there for Chinese students. Though in name only a high school, its scope is even larger than that of the proposed University of Hongkong, for in addition to a technical and a commercial branch, there is to be an agricultural branch, including forestry, and a political science branch, comprising international law, State and administrative law, mining and maritime law, political economy and finance. The technical branch, to which special importance is evidently attached, is to include mining, electrical and railway engineering, together with architecture and shipbuilding. In connection with the high school there will be a preparatory school of six classes on the lines of a German *Realschule* without Latin, for which pupils will be received from Chinese Government schools, as well as from other German schools already existing in China. The German Government does not rely for such purposes on private initiative. On the basis of 25 scholars the capital cost of the establishment is estimated at £32,000, and the annual expenditure at £10,000. The German Government undertakes the whole cost, except for a capital contribution of £2,000 from the Chinese Government, which has agreed—and this is one of the chief features of the scheme—to accept the certificates issued by the Kioochan High School as a qualification for admission to the Chinese Government service. "The Chinese Government," it is stated, "repose the fullest confidence in German enterprise in this important educational question," and substantial concessions of which the expediency has yet to be proved, have been made to the Chinese Government in order to secure its confidence by giving it a certain control over the course of instruction in Chinese through a resident Chinese inspector and a special commissioner from Peking who will attend at the final examinations. Otherwise "the management of the whole school is exclusively German, and the German teaching staff will be appointed from Germany," for the main object of the institution is to teach the rising generation of Chinese "to appreciate German intellectual life and to get a living knowledge of German language and literature," of which there is a lack in China. Another very important feature is the creation of a translating department in which German linguists assisted by Chinese scholars will undertake the translation of German text-books and other works into the vernacular—presumably, though it is not specifically stated, into the Mandarin or literary dialect. "The activity of this important department," we are further assured, "will be carried out by a staff of Chinese scholars, who will be extended to the widest sphere possible. The whole scheme is worked out on broad lines capable of the greatest expansion. Its importance has already been fully appreciated, and as a result of the negotiations which have now been carried through between the two Governments, the assistance thus afforded by Germany in the cause of educational reform must yield valuable results in the relations between Germany and China."

Nor do the Chinese authorities entertain the slightest doubt about the advisability of burdening the State with expenditure directed to these important ends. "The money that has been raised in Germany from private sources for educational purposes in the Far East must be regarded as wasted unless an organization is created along definite lines with definite aims which in close co-operation with the Chinese Government, will bring German intellectual life nearer to the new China that is now awakening."

SCHEME OF THE "EMERGENCY COMMITTEE."
It is this last sentence of the German report which the "China Emergency Committee" would do well to take to heart before permitting its own scheme of what the one result that can be fairly predicted is that it will split up British resources and British enterprise to the detriment of the Hongkong University. The scheme put forward by the "China Emergency Committee" under the powerful patronage of Lord William Cecil is also well known to your readers: How far a "federation" of schools—for the colleges referred to in that scheme are nothing more than schools—scattered throughout China can be converted into a University by the mere addition of a central body of professors is more than doubtful; but what is quite certain is that none of these establishments put up in Chinese cities can have either the educational atmosphere or the broad outlook of a University located in Hongkong. It is perhaps not unnatural that as a clergyman Lord William Cecil should be anxious to secure a preponderance of missionary influence, but a bias so distinctly proselytizing is hardly calculated to attract the talent which still exists amongst the Chinese official classes in regard to Western educational methods, whilst the deliberate preference given to the cultivation of abstract sciences and philosophy rather than to more material subjects such as engineering and medicine will scarcely commend his scheme to the hardworking middle classes in China, whose mind is set upon the acquisition of practical knowledge. In its present form the scheme is altogether too crude to repay detailed criticism. What, however, seems most regrettable to those who willingly recognize the excellent intentions of Lord William Cecil and his friends is their utter disregard of opinion, whether British or Chinese, which does not happen to coincide with their own. One would

have imagined that before launching his scheme Lord William Cecil, who was at Shanghai only a few months ago, would have spared a few days to make personal inquiries at Hongkong as to the merits of a University scheme which has enlisted the support not only of so distinguished a Governor as Sir Frederick Lugard, but of so influential a Chinese community as that of Hongkong. In the eyes of a Little Englander the fact that Hongkong is a British colony might seem to be in itself a disqualification, but that cannot be the case with Lord William Cecil. It is apparently one of the many instances of the lamentable inability of Englishmen to realize the necessity which the Germans so thoroughly understand of co-ordinating all the national resources "along definite lines and with a definite purpose." If we are to meet successfully the keen competition of our times in every department of life, I am afraid I failed to make my Chinese fellow-traveller understand why the British Government should consider it absolutely improper to do for Hongkong in this matter what the German Government deems it its duty to do for Kioochan; but I should have failed still more utterly had I attempted to explain to him the peculiar disabilities of the British character for concerted action of which the well-meant proceedings of the "China Emergency Committee" afford such a discouraging illustration to those who are interested in the maintenance of British influence as a powerful instrument of progress in the Far East.

MADAR LAL DHINGRA.
LIFE STORY OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE FANATIC.

(BY ONE WHO KNOWS HIM.)

I know Madar Lal Dhingra. I know both him and his family and there will be sad hearts out in the distant Punjab to-day when they hear the dreadful news.

The Dhingra family is well known and highly respected at Amritsar, where they live. The father of the assassin is a prosperous physician. He is more, for he takes a leading part in municipal affairs, and he is a sort of father confessor to the people in the neighbourhood, who come to him not only for medical help but for guidance and advice in the affairs of the world. One of his sons is a barrister, practising in the Punjab. I met him at Amritsar only last July, just before I left for England. His heart will be especially heavy, because, as I shall show, he was the innocent first cause, in all human probability, of his brother's crime and of the loss of two valuable lives.

"WOULD DO MORE THAN TALK."
Though I knew the Dhingras in India, I did not meet the boy, Madar Lal, until March last. It was the 15th, a Monday, I remember, and by a strange coincidence it was at Am Home of the National Indian Association held at the very place where the tragedy occurred on Thursday night. We were introduced, and as I knew him people we naturally became rather intimate. We spoke about home, of course, and then I turned the conversation upon engineering, because Madar told me he was an engineering student, and engineering is a matter I am interested in.

But I noticed that he preferred to turn the conversation into political channels. He spoke of the Bengal extremists with only qualified approval. But that was not what he wanted to say. "The Bengalis," I did not get far enough. "The Bengalis," he said, "are very fond of using strong language," "gassing," he called it—"but they do not back it up with deeds. The Government do not care what hard words are used against them—the only thing that would move them is physical force." "Ah," he said, "if only the Sikhs were equally excited; then the results might be disastrous to the English. If I joined in this movement, I would do more than talk."

I did not put much value on what he said. I knew he belonged to the military caste, and had rather a contempt for the Bengalis. But his talk was quite common talk for an Indian student. Many of them use such language in conversation with one another, but it is only froth. I took Dhingra to be an idealist, who looked forward to the time when Indians would drive the British from India, but it never occurred to me that he was an anarchist and would develop into an assassin.

RACIAL HATRED.
He was an engineering student at University College, and lived time lodged nearly in Governor Street. I came across him in the neighbourhood shortly after our first meeting at the Imperial Institute, and he asked me to his room. We had again some desultory talk about Indian affairs. He spoke very strongly, as he had before, and used familiar terms, such as "the miserable gulf that is daily widening between Anglo-Indians and the Indian people," and the isolation of British officials, leading to the deplorable result of increasing racial hatred. They are stock phrases, and I did not think very much of them. He made no reference to any individuals—certainly not to Sir Curzon.

I doubt whether Dhingra was aware of Sir Curzon's existence at that time. But he showed strong animus against Anglo-Indians generally, and quoted several instances to show that racial hatred was becoming stronger every day and that the Indian people were regarded with contempt by officials. He told me of a relative of his who was travelling on the railway and who had happened to brush against a military officer who was addressed as a "damned nigger" and told to get out of the way. His relative expostulated, and the officer called the station-master and had the Indian gentleman turned off the train.

I asked the boy—he is, I think, about 22 years of age, but I regarded him as a boy, for he was very boyish in his ways—about his studies, and how he was getting on. As an engineer, and how I thought I could give him useful advice, I was afraid he was not paying much attention to his work. I hinted, in fact, that he should think less of politics and take up his studies more seriously.

He made various excuses. One was that he had not a very good memory. Another, that he did not think the method of teaching was very suitable for him, and he was more of a beginner, and the classes were too advanced for him. I remember suggesting that he should join the engineering school at the Crystal Palace, where he could get elementary training.

BROODING OVER GRIEVANCES.
But the general impression he left on me was that he did not care very greatly for his studies, and that he devoted too much time to politics and to brooding over the grievances of his country and his countrymen. The grievance extended even to his landlady, who, he complained, was charging him too much. As I had been a student for four years myself, and had lived all that time in "diggings," I had some experience, and I offered to try to arrange some useful advice, but he was paying 28s. a week for board and lodging, and as he did not take lunch at the house he thought this was too much. He made the remark that English people were very selfish, and that the Indian had no chance of fairplay. This would be a thing too trivial to

mention if it did not throw a certain amount of light on the youth's character and the obsession of his mind.
I called at his lodging some time in April, and was told that he had left. The landlady thought he was living at Highgate, but did not know his address. I did not require much intelligence on my part to know that Highgate meant India House, Highgate, where the followers of Krishnavarma gathered. In addition to the opinions he had expressed to me I had seen him at a meeting sitting among the India House contingent, and that confirmed my impression that he had been captured by the extremists.
But Dhingra did not stop long at Highgate. It may have been part of the plot that he should live at the other end of London—for I am convinced that there was a plot. At any rate, I heard a month or so later that he was living in Ledbury-road, Bayswater.

TRIBUTE TO SIR C. WYLLIE.
So much for Dhingra's movements and associates. Now I come to the chief victim of the foul murder, Sir Curzon Wyllie. It was only yesterday morning that I met him at Victoria Station, where a party of us were gathered to bid farewell to the Maharaja of Sirohi, who was returning to India after a short visit to this country.

Sir Curzon was, as always, very kind and courteous to the Maharaja, and expressed his regret that he could not make a longer stay in the country.
I know, at any rate, that nobody could have done more than Sir Curzon to make the Maharaja's stay pleasant. Hearing that he was not comfortable at the apartments where he was staying, Sir Curzon took the greatest pains to find a suitably furnished house where the chief and his suite could live in the style to which they are accustomed. He was also instrumental in procuring presentations to the King and the Prince of Wales, and he arranged an interview with Lord Morley, before whom the Maharaja wished to lay a proposal relating to his territory. In the last letter he wrote to the chief, Sir Curzon, addressing him as "My dear friend," expressed the hope that when he returned to his own people he would not give too bad an account of British hospitality; and I know that the Maharaja was delighted at the welcome he received and will go back with an impression of the English rather different from that which he had gathered from his intercourse with officials in India.

HIS KINDNESS TO INDIANS.
Sir Curzon showed a constant kindness to Indians. I could recall many examples of this, but two are enough. A couple of months ago I met an Indian gentleman who was almost destitute. I need not mention his name, but he was a very clever student, who had spent all his money in securing the diploma of the Sanitary Institute. Having achieved the object with which he had come to England he was at the end of his resources.

I saw Sir Curzon personally—he was always readily accessible to Indians—and told him of the case which I strongly recommended as suitable for help. The result was that a grant of £34 was made to the young man by the Secretary of State. As a matter of fact, only £12 had been asked for, but for a further short stay in London and the passage home—but Sir Curzon said it was so well to leave a little margin, so solely at his suggestion the extra amount was allowed.

In another case, also, quite recently, Sir Curzon procured admission for an Indian student to the Asiatic Home for Strangers. He stopped there a month, and since then he has been assisted over and over again by Sir Curzon. Only four days ago, when the man called, he was given half a crown, and was promised further help.

GENESIS OF THE TRAGEDY.
Dhingra's brother, the barrister in the Punjab, did not know Sir Curzon personally, but he knew of him. He knew that he was the friend of young Indians in England. And this was the genesis of the tragedy. Dhingra's brother heard he was neglecting his studies, and was becoming mixed up with political plotters in London. So he wrote to Sir Curzon asking him if he would use his influence to dissuade the boy from a course which could only end in disaster.

By the same mail a letter arrived for Dhingra from his brother. It was quite mild in tone, gently admonishing the boy for his conduct, giving good advice, such as an elder brother might well offer, and mentioning that a letter had been dispatched to Sir Curzon, who would give assistance if young Dhingra was in any trouble.

Dhingra told his fellow lodger about the letter. No doubt he told others also. He made fun of it, but he was not so sure of his own advice. He declared that it was absurd that Sir Curzon should interfere in his private affairs.

Sir Curzon Wyllie, with his usual kindness, was anxious to do what he could to help his unknown correspondent in the Punjab. He personally asked the secretary of the National Indian Association to invite the young man to the next at home, and to take particular pains to get him to attend. So much stress did Sir Curzon put on the matter that Miss Asch, who actually called on Dhingra's lodgings, and in giving the invitation said that Sir Curzon wanted to have a friendly chat with him.

He accepted the invitation with what dreadful results we know.
At the conversation Dhingra, wearing a jacket, was able to conceal the revolver and the dagger with which he did not wear evening dress, as he usually did at functions where that dress was the rule. He also wore a turban, that is more subtle, but I think it was a symbol and a sign of his nationality—a revolt, futile no doubt, against foreign dress. Sir Curzon was in conversation with Dhingra for at least ten minutes. Nobody else knows what passed between them, but to all appearances the talk was quite friendly, their voices were not even raised. The flash and the report of the shot was the first intimation that anything was wrong.

I think I can reconstruct pretty accurately what happened between the time he left his lodgings and the hour when he became a murderer. He went out about 7.30 o'clock in the evening. His landlady saw him as he was leaving, and did not notice any change in his manner. As a matter of fact, he was just as usual: the change came later. When he got into the street he turned towards Westbourne-grove—so that he was not going direct to the reception at the Imperial Institute. Where he did spend the interval—two hours—before he arrived at South Kensington?
Well, there are many Indians lodging in Westbourne-grove. He went to one of the houses where the extremists live. There was a political discussion: they talked of the wrongs of India, of how they could be redressed. I know the talk well. I have heard it often. Dhingra's mind was fertile soil for the plant of sedition.

Perhaps they thought, "Here is a man who will really do something if we can persuade Fearon."

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36
him. I can hear what they said, almost as well as if I had been present. They told him that he would be a hero, immortal in the memory of his downtrodden countrymen, that a statue would be raised to him, on which a Free India would hang garlands on every anniversary of July 1—the beginning of the era of emancipation. "Death? What is death?" they would say; "why every year in India famine and plague kill millions; you may be one among them soon, and you will die unknown and undistinguished. But if you are one of the deliverers of India from the foreign yoke you will be famous for ever."

POISONED IN MIND AND BODY.
This is very attractive language to a young man, especially to a young man like Dhingra, whose mind is already in a turmoil.
Then, having poisoned his mind, the conspirators poisoned his body. When Dhingra committed these murders he was drunk with bhag. The effect of that drug is to make a man perfectly callous of what he does, and outwardly calm and self-possessed, without distinction as to first or last. Dhingra had been supplied with bhag, because Dr. Pollen, who has spent over thirty years in Bombay, is perfectly familiar with its effects, and immediately noted the familiar symptoms when he saw Dhingra after the murder.

When he was drunk the plotters crammed the armoury of weapons into his pockets and sent him on his mission.
I am quite satisfied that there was a deliberate plot, and unless the police take stringent measures this murder will be followed by further outrages. I think the police have not paid much attention to Indian extremists in London. Even when, some time ago, two Indians spent the greater part of a day in examining Mr. Morley's house at Wimbledon, Scotland Yard were only momentarily disturbed. There was far more activity after Bhalscharya's on Sir William Lee Warner. For some time after that most of the Indians in London were subjected to espionage, without distinction, and that gave rise to much annoyance, because the bulk of them are students of unquestioned loyalty.

It ought not to be a difficult matter for Scotland Yard to discover who are the suspects among the Indians in London—they are quite well known, at any rate, to their compatriots. But the English police, of course, are handicapped by their ignorance of Indian languages. Their first step, in order to deal with sedition in the country, should be to obtain assistance from the detective forces in India—London *Daily Chronicle*.

A NEW BRIDGE FOR LONDON.

It is to be hoped, says a London paper, that the recommendation which has been made to the City of London Corporation by its Bridge House Estates Committee for the construction of a new and magnificent bridge across the Thames may be adopted, and that London may thus be provided with a fresh and valuable artery of communication between the north and south. The bridge in question would be located between Southwark and Blackfriars Bridges. It would cross Upper Thames-street and Queen Victoria-street by viaducts, and would debouch on St. Paul's-churchyard.

Thus it would be an improvement of the first importance. The cost would not fall upon the ratepayer. The Bridge House Estates, representing the beneficiaries of past generations to the City, would meet the heavy bill. From this source the City has already spent imperially on the provision of bridges. Between 1824 and the present day it has granted over £2,400,000 from the income of its estates for rebuilding London Bridge—a work twice carried out in that period—for rebuilding Blackfriars Bridge, for purchasing Southwark Bridge, and for erecting the Tower Bridge. The money has thus been admirably utilised, and those who declaim against the existence of the Corporation might note the wise purpose to which it applies its revenues.

Kobe papers record the death in his 65th year of Mr. Alexander Milne, an old resident of Japan, and well known both in Yokohama and Kobe. Mr. Milne went to Japan in the early seventies, and entered the firm of Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co., in Yokohama, where he remained for some fifteen years. About 1886 or 1887 he went to Kobe, where he entered the firm of Messrs. Mowbray, Heimann & Co., with whom he remained until 1890, when he joined the late Captain Byrne as a bill broker, and has followed that occupation ever since. Of late years, however, he has gradually retired from the business, which was in the main carried on by his partner, Mr. W. F. K. Fearon.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

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Telegraphic Address: Press Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber's.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

A CHINESE CLERK, with Good Knowledge of English and General Office routine, Typewriting essential. Apply by letter to "M." Office, Hongkong, 26th July, 1909. [994]

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

IM hiesigen Handelsregister, Abt. A, ist unter No. 20 die offene Handelsgesellschaft JENSEN & Co., eingetragenen worden. Die Hauptniederlassung befindet sich in Hongkong. Die Zweigniederlassung in Canton ist am 20. Februar 1909 eröffnet worden. Persönlich haftende Gesellschafter sind die Kaufleute JACOB FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN JENSEN in Hongkong und JOHANN HEINRICH JENSEN in Hamburg. WALTER BRUNO VOLLMER in Canton ist Prokurist bestellt worden.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

Canton, den 23. Juli 1909. [1004]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Action No. 21 of 1909.

Between SIN SHIN CHI Plaintiff, and SHI OI YAN otherwise SHI MIN YUEN TONG Defendant.

TO the above-named Defendant SHI OI YAN otherwise SHI MIN YUEN TONG Comprodor of the GATEWAY CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, at Huk Un British Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong.

TAKE NOTICE that the above named Plaintiff SIN SHIN CHI of No. 44, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, has commenced an Action against you SHI OI YAN otherwise SHI MIN YUEN TONG in the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hongkong by Writ of that Court dated the 23rd day of January, 1909, which Writ is endorsed as follows:

"The Plaintiff's claim is \$1,380.25 being as to \$1,014.90 money paid by the Plaintiff on behalf and at the request of the Defendant in respect of the Defendant's share as a partner in the Tung Yik Company, of the losses sustained by the said Tung Yik Company, and as to \$365.35 interest thereon.

PARTICULARS.

Total loss on Trading of the Tung Yik Company ... \$5,074.52
Defendant's 1/5 share in the said Company ... \$1,014.90
Interest at 12 per cent. per month from 27th November, 1903, to 22nd December, 1908. ... \$365.35

\$1,380.25

And you are required within 8 days from this date to defend the said action by causing an appearance to be entered for you in the said Court to the said action and in default of your doing so, the said SIN SHIN CHI may proceed therein and judgment may be given in your absence.

You may appear to the said Writ by entering an appearance personally or by your Solicitor at the Registry of the Supreme Court of Hongkong. Dated the 24th July, 1909.

GODFREY, BARLOW & MORRELL, Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

CENTRAL LOCALITY. To Let from and after 1st August. Moderate terms.

F. E.

Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 21st July, 1909. [981]

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Petitions were on the 6th July, 1909, presented to the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Original Jurisdiction by the above named Society and Company respectively to confirm the alterations of the said Society's and the said Company's respective objects proposed to be effected by Special Resolutions of the said Society and the said Company respectively, unanimously passed at Extraordinary General Meetings of the said Society and the said Company respectively held on the 21st April, 1909, and subsequently unanimously confirmed at further Extraordinary Meetings of the said Society and the said Company respectively held on the 7th May, 1909, and which Resolutions respectively ran as follows:

"That the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Society (Company) be respectively extended, altered and amended so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting and that such extended, altered and amended Memorandum and Articles of Association be henceforth adopted as the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Society (Company) to the exclusion of those heretofore prevailing."

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the said Petitions are directed to be heard before His Honour Sir Francis Figgitt, Chief Justice of the said Court, in fifteen days from this date and any person interested in the said Society or the said Company, whether as creditor, policy-holder or otherwise, desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the Companies Ordinance 1865 should appear at the time of hearing by himself or by his Counsel for the purpose and a copy of the said Petition, or either of them, will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 20th July, 1909.
C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary to the said Society and the said Company. [985]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.50 Per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1909, will be Payable on TUESDAY, 3rd August, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 26th July, to TUESDAY, 3rd August (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary. [982]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of DOLLARS TWO Per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1909, will be Payable on the 3rd August, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 26th inst., to TUESDAY, the 3rd August (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Company, Limited. General Agents for the West Point Building Company, Ltd. Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [983]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-SIXTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Marlborough, on TUESDAY, the 10th August, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, declaring a Dividend, confirming the appointment of Directors; and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th July to the 10th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE, Secretary. [984]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THREE SHARE CERTIFICATES for the following Thirteen Shares numbered 23504/-, 17296/17299, 17358/59, 17719/17721, 19154/-, and 21937/21938 in the above named Company standing in the name of JOAO ANTONIO DA LUE (deceased) have been LOST, and should the same not be produced within a fortnight a New Certificate for the same share will be issued in favour of the said JOAO ANTONIO DA LUE (deceased) and the Original Certificates will be declared by the Company as null and void.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, The Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 13th July, 1909. [955]

CANTON LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST SHARES CERTIFICATES.

1. ANTHONY BASINGTON—	
Scrip No. 77	51/60 10
78	61/70 10
79	71/80 10
80	81/90 10
2. ORRERY EWYNS—	
Scrip No. 81	151/160 10
3. FUNG SHUI SAT—	
Scrip No. 83	182/190 9
84	191/200 10
85	201/210 10
4. ALEXANDER GEORGE GRANT—	
Gordon—	
Scrip No. 86	246/255 10
5. ELIZABETH SHILAS KELLY—	
Scrip No. 87	311/320 10
88	321/330 10
89	341/350 10
90	351/360 10
91	351/360 10

129 Shares.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DUPLICATES of the above CERTIFICATES will be issued one month hence, and the ORIGINAL CERTIFICATES, unless produced at the Office of the General Managers within that period, will be held by the Company as null and void.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [918]

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HARES

\$1.50 EACH.

SINGON & CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARD-WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 & 37, HING LOONG STREET, (2nd Store, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515. [583]

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from H. G. C. BAILEY, Esq., to Sell, by Public Auction, On WEDNESDAY, the 28th JULY, 1909, at 2 P.M., at No. 1, Morrison Hill,

A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

INCLUDING—DRAWING ROOM CHAIRS and SOFAS, CABINETS, FINE NEW ENGLISH CARPETS, RUGS, DINING ROOM SUITE, EXTENSION DINING TABLE, HATSTAND, MATTING, &c., &c.; CHEST-OF-DRAWERS, BEDSTEADS and SPRING MATTRESSES, DRESSING TABLES, WASHSTANDS, PUNKAHS, CURTAINS, ICE CHESTS, LAMPS, DINNER SETS, SHANGHAI BATHS, BRASS JERSEY HOTWATER CANS, KITCHEN UTENSILS and a quantity of PLANTS in POTS;

ALSO SUN BLINDS, 2 GOOD PEAK CARRYING CHAIRS, GUN CABINET, CROQUET SET and Set of LAWN BOWLS;

A quantity of MAGNIFICENT TABLE GLASS and FLOWER VASES.

Catalogues will be issued. On View on Tuesday, 27th July, 1909. Chairs will be waiting at the bottom of Morrison Hill to take intending Purchasers to the House.

Terms—As Usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 23rd July, 1909. [996]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, On MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 9th and 10th AUGUST, 1909, at 10 A.M., each day, at H.M. NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS, SUNDRY OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL AND VICTUALLING STORES, comprising—

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES: CHAIN, WOOD BLOCKS, HOSES, TOOLS, OLD IRON and METAL, OLD MACHINERY, ELECTRIC CABLE and GEAR, MATS and MATTINGS, WOOD BOXES, LEATHER, COAL SACKS, WOOD INDIA RUBBER, OLD BOATS, FURNITURE, CARPETS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c., &c.

OLD AND SURPLUS VICTUALLING STORES: PROVISIONS, SEAMEN'S CLOTHING, BLANKETS, MESS TRAPS, IMPLEMENTS, STAVES, and a quantity of ELECTRO-PLATED ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms of Sale—As Customary. HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers. Hongkong, 24th July, 1909. [1002]

TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 1A, WYNDHAM STREET, suitable for SHOP and OFFICE, etc., lately occupied by Weismann Ltd. for Office Rooms. Apply to—YEE SANG PAT CO., Opposite General Post Office. Hongkong, 21st June, 1909. [871]

TO LET.

A TWO-STOREY EUROPEAN HOUSE No. 10, KENNEDY ROAD, immediately above the Peak Tramway Station, commanding a full view of the Harbour, Servants' Quarters behind, and a Lawn in front, and Cellar, suitable for a First Class Residence. Available on the 1st August, 1909, or earlier by arrangement. Apply to—MOK KOON YUK, Comprodor Office, Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's Office. Hongkong, 24th July, 1909. [1000]

TO LET.

ONE LARGE OFFICE ROOM, No. 1, Prince's Building, 11 Floor. ONE SPACIOUS GODOWN, No. 125, Wanchai Road. Apply to—REUTER, BRÜCKELMANN & Co. Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [911]

TO LET.

NO. 6, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Five-Roomed House; Electric Lights and Tennis Court. "BRANNE BUNGALOW," Kowloon. A Small Garden attached. Moderate Rental. Apply to—ARRATON V. APCAR & Co., 14, Des Voeux Road. Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [399]

TO LET.

NO. 2, ELLIOTT CRESCENT, ROBINSON ROAD, Six-Roomed House, with Out-house, Commanding a Fine View of the Harbour. Apply to—F. X. D'ALMADA & CASTRO, 33, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 7th July, 1909. [936]

TO LET.

NO. 3, LYNNWOOD VILLAS, Kowloon. A Five-Roomed House, with Tennis Court. Thoroughly repaired. Rent Moderate. Apply to—X. Y. Z., Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 7th July, 1909. [937]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR, NO. 6, ICE HOUSE ROAD, NINE ROOMS. Electric Fittings, suitable for Offices or Dwellings. Also, GODOWN, No. 9, Duddell Street. Apply to—A. B. AVASIA, 1, Duddell Street. Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [912]

TO LET.

NO. 75, WYNDHAM STREET, SIX ROOMS. Electric Fittings, Verandahs both sides. Full harbour view. ROOMS in No. 2, FREDERICK'S HILL. Apply to—A. B. AVASIA, 1, Duddell Street. Hongkong, 8th July, 1909. [941]

TO LET

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [98]

TO LET.

NO. 2, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, facing the Parade Ground. PREMISES now in occupation of Messrs. Gordon & Co., known as 21, Whitefield, Shun-kiwan Road.

PREMISES at SHAMSHEN, CANTON, now in occupation of the Canton-Kowloon Railway. NEW FIVE ROOMED HOUSES in Shelley Street.

The EYRIE, No. 13, Peak. Unfurnished from 1st June, 1909. C.M.S. PEAK BUNGALOW, furnished, Mount Kellett, from 1st October, 1909, to 30th June, 1910.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Five Shops, Offices and Dwelling Rooms. DWELLING ROOMS and OFFICES in Queen's Road Central.

GODOWNS in BELILIOS TERRACE, Robinson Road, newly painted and color-washed, exceptionally cheap rentals. FOR SALE—FOR CASH, at Peak, commanding a magnificent view of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands. Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 23rd July, 1909. [100]

TO LET.

ONE DETACHED ROOM, with Separate Entrance and Verandah in Prince's Building, Second Floor. Apply to—WM. MEYERINK & Co. Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [920]

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October at present in occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [818]

TO LET.

"STOWFORD," 12 Bonham Road, and 5 STEWART TERRACE, the Peak. Apply to—A. B. Care of "Daily Press" Office. [882]

TO LET.

GODOWNS Nos. 7, 8 and 10, and the Top Floor of No. 3, (Tang Lap Ting's Godown East Point). Immediate Possession. Rent exceptionally moderate. Apply to—KAM FOOK, No. 107, Wellington Street, behind the Stag Hotel or Keeper of No. 6, Godown on the Spot. Hongkong, 28th July, 1909. [797]

TO LET.

NO. 1 and 3, MORRISON HILL. Also OFFICES at No. 2, PRUDEN STREET. Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD. Hongkong, 31st May, 1909. [807]

TO LET.

FIVE ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon. 1 ROOM on First Floor of "Hotel Mansions," with use of Bath Room, suitable for Office or Living Room. NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals. KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yau-mai, Area 55,200 square feet with 265 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. Hongkong, 29th June, 1909. [909]

TO LET.

GODOWNS, Nos. 95, 96 and 97, PRAYA EAST. Apply to—CHATER & MODY, Victoria Buildings. Hongkong, 1st February, 1909. [264]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road. OFFICES to Let, No. 2, Connaught Road, 3rd Floor. No. 3, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road. No. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor. OFFICES in YORK BUILDING. GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS and No. 153, Des Voeux Road next to the HONGKONG HOTEL. FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [97]

TO LET.

STORAGE. FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c. Apply to—CHATER & MODY, Victoria Buildings. Hongkong, 1st February, 1909. [264]

TO LET.

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BANKS

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY) ESTABLISHED 1824. PAID UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000) RESERVE FUND FL. 6,125,745 (about £479,407)

HEAD-OFFICE: AMSTERDAM. HEAD-AGENCY: BATAVIA.

Branches:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Paseroean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli) Palembang, Kotabaru, Radja, (Acheen) Bandjermasin, Correspondents at: Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.

LONDON BANKERS:—THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, and in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts Banking Business of every description. INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account 2 per annum on daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits 12 months 4½ per annum.
" 6 " 3½ " do.
" 3 " 3 " do.
J. L. VAN HOUTEN, Agent. Hongkong, 23rd July, 1909. [25]

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP—Sh. Tals 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI. BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Berlin, Hamburg, Calcutta, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Shanghai, Tsingtau, Kobe, Yokohama, Singapore.

Founded by the following Banks and Bankers:—KÖNIGLICHE SIEBENDLUNG (PREUSSISCHE STAATSBANK) Berlin.

DIRECTOR DER DISCOUNT-GESellschaft DEUTSCHE BANK S. BIRCHMOSER BERLINER HANDELS-GESellschaft BANK FÜR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIEN ROSENTHAL WASSERHAUSEN & CO. MANNESMANN & CO. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SOHN JACOB S. H. STERN NORDDEUTSCHE BANK IN HAMBURG, HAMBURG. SAL. OPPENHEIM, JR., & Co., Köln. BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN UND WECHSELBANK, MÜNCHEN.

LONDON BANKERS: Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SON: THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED. DEUTSCHE BANK (

INTIMATION

TENDERS FOR REVENUE FARMS.

TENDERS are invited for the Lease of Revenue Farms in the State of North Borneo from the 1st January, 1910, as set out hereunder.

REVENUE FARMS IN THE STATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

1. In making arrangements for the leasing of the Farms for the next Farm period of 1910, 1911 and 1912, the Government reserves to itself the right of vesting the Farms (as provided in the Proclamations concerning the same in Schedule A appended) in any person, by public or private sale as may be thought fit.

Subject to the above reservation it is hereby notified that tenders will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Governor, Sandakan, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st day of October, 1909, for the purchase of the exclusive privileges of the Farms described below for a period of one, two or three years commencing on the 1st January, 1910.

2. Any person either for himself alone or for himself and others, may, either in person or by agent duly accredited in writing, on any date prior to the said noon of the 1st October next, submit to the said Secretary at Sandakan, any tender he may think fit for all or any of the Farms, provided such tender is in conformity with the terms of tendering hereinafter set out and fulfils all the conditions required of the Farmer.

All tenders so made will (except at the express wish of the tenders to the contrary) be received and treated by the Government as strictly confidential.

On receiving any such tender, Government reserves to itself the right of deciding whether it shall be considered or not.

If Government decides not to consider the tender, it will be returned to the tenderer under sealed cover.

All tenders accepted for consideration by Government will be, in the first instance, retained by Government for further consideration with the tenders handed in on 1st October, 1909, which will be opened at noon on that date, after which the successful tenderer will be selected.

3. The Farms, above referred to, are:—
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.—OPIMUM, SPIRIT, GAMBLING and PAWNBROKING, as follows:—

(a) In one concession for the whole State.

(b) In one concession for any of the following Districts of the State, the limits named including the interior territory watered by the rivers within the limits given respectively:—

(i) SANDAKAN DISTRICT.—The Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the true left watershed of the Patian River.

(ii) KUDAT DISTRICT.—The Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Patian River and on the other by the true right watershed of the Pindasan River.

(iii) WESER COAST DISTRICT.—The Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the Dutch Boundary on the South at Broershoek point.

(iv) PROVINCE CLARKE.—being the Territory between Beta-Batu and the Lawas Northern watershed.

4. The attention of those desirous of tendering is drawn to the following terms:—

(a) The tenderer must state in his tender the annual sum offered for the Farm rent for the three years 1910, 1911 and 1912; a different sum may be offered for the first, second and third years respectively. The tenderer must also state clearly the proportion of the amount of the Rent to be allotted to each separate Farm.

(b) The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender, and reserves to itself the right of making any arrangements it may deem advisable as regards the letting of the Farms.

(c) Each tenderer must specify in full, in English, and in the vernacular language of the tenderer, the names, residences and occupations of the persons tendering, and similar information regarding any security or any partner that the tenderer wishes to propose.

(d) The successful tenderer will be called upon to enter a contract under the provisions of the Proclamations named in Schedule A appended.

(e) Copies of the Forms of Contracts for the Farms may be seen on application at the Office of the said SECRETARY, at Sandakan, or of Messrs. GUTHRIE & Co., at Singapore, or of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., at Hongkong.

(f) The successful tenderer will be required to deposit with the Finance Commissioner, Sandakan, Security to the value of three months' Farm rent by means of a deposit of money to the amount of one month's Farm rent, and of title deeds to the amount of two months' Farm rent.

(g) The retail rates for Opium Farm for 1910, 1911 and 1912 are those specified below:—

Per tabul... \$ 2.40
" chi... 00.30
" 5 hua packet... 00.15
" 4... 00.12
" 3... 00.09
" 2... 00.06

(h) The Opium Farmer is responsible for seeing that Opium is not sold by retail at the Opium Farm or at the Opium shops at prices higher than those fixed by Government and named above (g).

The Opium and Spirit Farmers may fix their own prices for supplying the Opium and Spirit Farm Shops wholesale with Opium and Spirits.

(i) During the continuance of the Farm period, the Opium and Spirit Farmers will be entitled to the use of a Trade-mark (to be approved by Government) to be affixed to any Opium or Opium prepared by them, and to any vessel containing Spirits for sale.

(j) As soon as the new Farmers have been appointed by the Governor, they will be required to submit in writing to the Secretary to the Governor, a Schedule showing full particulars of the Title Deeds they propose to deposit with the Government as security for the said two months' Farm rent. If these are considered satisfactory, the new Farmers will be required to execute a mortgage of the property to the Government as provided for by law.

(k) The Farmer for the West Coast may be required to rent certain Farm buildings at Jessellton.

(l) The following Proclamations govern the conduct of the Farms in B. N. Borneo viz:—

SCHEDULE A.
The Opium Proclamation No. 16 of 1901 as amended by No. 7 of 1904.

The Liquors Proclamation No. 17 of 1901.

The Pawnbrosers Proclamation No. 14 of 1902, as amended by No. 1 of 1903, and No. 3 of 1906.

The Gambling Proclamation No. 8 of 1891.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1909. [696]

INSURANCE

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE
OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1908
£19,121,310.

I. Authorised Capital... \$6,000,000
Subscribed Capital... 3,275,000
Paid-up Capital... 1,212,500 0 0
II. Fire Funds... 3,204,753 7 10

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1909. [908]

AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.
With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [47]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Sizes and Shapes.
SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to S&S&G. at 36, 37 and 37.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.
Inspection Invited.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [923]

DAVID CORSAIR & SON'S
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPAULING
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Sole Agents.
1674]

NO PLACE LIKE HOOSAIN-ALI'S.

JUST UNPACKED HORROCKS'S
BEST QUALITY FINEST DRESS
FOR PRESENT SEASON.
For LADIES' SKIRTS, DRESSES, and BOYS' SUITS.
And also GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, &c.
HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,
14, Queen's Road, Central.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1909. [41]

A LING & CO.,
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [629]

A TACK & CO.,
FURNITURE & PHOTO GOODS STORE
25, DES VUEX ROAD, CENTRAL.

DEALERS IN
LADIES' & GENTS' BOOTS & SHOES,
UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.

Cameras fitted with
"ZEISS," "GOETZ," "ROSS" & "ALDIS"
Lenses.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING
A SPECIALITY.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1909. [37]

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

48 Quarts... \$14.00

24 Quarts... 7.00

48 Pints... 11.50

100 Splits... 15.50

CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Sole Agents,
No. 2, Connaught Road, Central. [958-3]

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THORNE'S

OLD VAT

PER CASE \$15

THIS VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT THORNE OF GREENOCK AND HAS BEEN SOLED BY HIM SINCE 1853

SCOTCH WHISKY.

HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

ELECTRICITY FROM THE SUN'S RAYS—SMOKELESS SOFT COAL—ALL-SEEING POLICEMEN—VISTAS OF REFLECTED IMAGES—GLOW LAMP THERAPY—A NEW MILK STERILIZER—DRIED CORPSES—A FRUIT NOT YET UNDERNOD—LONGEVITY OF A WATER-TANK.

The production of electric current from the direct heat of the sun is a tantalising problem, and the claim of G. H. Carr, a British experimenter, that he has succeeded in transmitting sunshine into electric energy for his workshop must awaken old visions. As the apparatus is described, a steel framework receives the solar rays. This is divided into 16 squares of one foot each, and each square contains 61 metallic plates of secret composition, which are set with one end under glass, the other being exposed to air and screened from the sun. The difference in temperature between the two ends of the plate generates a thermo-electric current, which charges a storage battery. When the voltage drops below that of the storage cells, on the setting of the sun or its passage behind a cloud, they are cut out automatically.

The new smokeless fuel of Sheard Cowper-Coles is made by mixing one part by weight of wet peat with two parts of bituminous coal and heating in a retort five hours at about 850 deg. F. The temperature, aided by the steam from the peat, is just sufficient to drive off the hydrocarbons that produce smoke. The coal binds the peat into a coherent mass, and this fuel has high calorific value, igniting readily in an ordinary grate and burning economically and without smoke. The tar and other products distilled over in the watery extract may be condensed into a superior pitch, while the gases may be burned to supply the heat required by the process.

The unique policemen's spectacles provided by Commandant Soule, of Paris, are ingeniously designed to show his men what is behind them. Small concave mirrors are attached to the outer corners of ordinary glasses, and in the tests made these did not interfere in any way with forward vision, but gave the wearers a good view of what was going on in the rear, thus adding to their efficiency as watchmen.

A remarkable "Palace of Mirages," an improved form of an exhibit at the Exposition of 1900, is a feature added by Eugene Henard, the French architect, to the Musée Grévin, of Paris. It is a hexagonal room, with six mirrors as walls, and at each of the six angles is an accurately fitted rotating drum, with three pairs of mirrors arranged to give three different corners as they are turned into place. Standing in the centre of the chamber, one sees it surrounded by six identical rooms, these in turn surrounded by a second ring of twelve, this again by a ring of eighteen, and so on indefinitely. Three sets of pillars have been prepared to mount in the angles of the corner pairs of mirrors: the reflections from the first set give the spectator the impression of a vast Hindoo temple, with statues of Brahma, Shiva and Vishnu; as the drums are turned one-third an Arabian palace is presented; and another third of a revolution gives an endless forest. The scenery on the pillars is very simple—the forest, growing in the mirrors from a single tree-trunk and one branch of leaves in each of the six corners. For fantastic effects in illumination, 2,500 coloured electric lamps have been provided, of which 1,900 are lighted at once and the lights produced in the 36 rooms due to the first three reflections number 64,200. A mirror ceiling adds to the reflections made visible.

The hygienic and curative effects of sunshine have been found in the rays of the incandescent electric lamp by Miramont de Laroque, a French medical man. These rays increase the growth of plants, while destroying low forms like bacteria, and in men and other animals they cause marked stimulation of circulation and skin, increase sweating and cellular activity, and reduce pain. They may heat the air to 150 deg. The light baths have a sedative action on nervous disease and lower the blood pressure, and are particularly useful in chronic inflammation, the after effects of infectious disorders, for relieving the pain of neuralgia, and in rheumatism and gout. They promise advantage in obesity and the arterial breaking down of old age.

The new milk sterilising process of M. Dastre, professor of physiology at the Sorbonne, consists in pouring the milk slowly into a funnel and close exposure to the ultra-violet rays of a mercury-vapour lamp. The milk is not changed in taste or in chemical composition.

Natural mummification, the changing of the human body into a dried condition without artificial treatment, is an extremely rare phenomenon. In a case reported by Hon. S. Wolfsohn, of British Honduras, a middle-aged couple who disappeared between January and March, 1907, was found more than a year afterward, on May 6, 1908, in a corrugated iron hut, as a perfectly preserved mummy. The hut, in a somewhat isolated spot, at Sibau, was raised on blocks 4 or 5 feet above the ground, and had a door and three shutters, one shutter being open, while one had fallen out. The body was clothed in a cotton undershirt, dark jersey and duck trousers—two pieces of rope around the neck proving self-strangulation. The desiccation seemed to have been farored by a combination of conditions—the season having been extraordinarily dry, and the small iron house excessively hot, though well-ventilated, while the body was thin and attenuated as a result of mental disorder. The only other case of the kind that could be found recorded was that of a body lying in an open vault at Charlottenburg, near Berlin. This vault was closed only by iron lattice work, and the body, which had been lying there over 60 years, was completely mummified and well preserved.

A correct valuation of the pineapple as a food and remedy is pointed out by medical authorities as a need. One view now entertained is that fresh pineapple is indigestible and the canned fruit easily digested, but the opposite rating seems to be quite as much approved. Late experiments in Hawaii are reported to have shown a contained digestive principle resembling pepsin. The pineapple juice acts as a digestive of the casing of milk, and this has suggested that rennet also may be present. In medicine, the juice has valuable solvent action on the membrane of diphtheria.

A manufacturer estimates the life of wooden tanks at 10 to 15 years, that of steel tanks at 25 to 30 years. A steel tank erected at the Rock Island Railroad shops in Chicago in 1863 has been lately inspected by engineers, who conclude that its useful life is not more than half over. It is made of 3 and 2 inch plates. The pitting inside is shallow, and the outside is now carefully protected by painting, though formerly neglected.

FIRST NEEDS OF THE EMPIRE.

NOTABLE SPEECHES TO THE OVERSEAS EDITORS.

The last debate in connection with the Imperial Press Conference took place at the Institution of Civil Engineers, when notable speeches on Imperial defence were delivered by Lord Escher and Lord Charles Berosford. Lord Escher and Lord Charles Berosford spoke of the necessity of unity of action between the Mother Country and the Dominions in the work of making provision for the adequate defence of the Empire. The following are the main points of the speeches:

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.

The Colonies have offered to build what are called Dreadnoughts, and to give us money. In my opinion that is the severest condemnation of the Imperial defence policy of this country that it is possible to make.

We stand or fall together. You cannot hurt one of the Dominions without hurting the Imperial whole, and you cannot hurt the Mother Country without knocking the heart out of the Imperial whole.

This offer is a clear indication that we have seen what we ought to have seen in contingencies which have occurred around us in the world.

Do not dismiss from your minds that we have arrived at a crisis in the affairs of this Empire in which the first, the primary, and the absolute necessity is that of Imperial defence of the whole—to keep the Empire as it is.

I believe that the right plan for you to help us is to look after the weakest places. The weakest place that we have in this Empire is our defence. But this must be remembered: It is the human element that will win.

Owing to some extraordinary mad infatuation which I cannot account for, which I will not deal with here, but which I will deal with by and by severely, we spent a lot of money on repairing stations all over the world, and then suddenly we dismantled them.

The result is that whatever cruisers you have or whatever cruisers we send out will have to come home to be repaired.

What you must act under the great strategic bureau which will be at the Admiralty, but which is not there now.

LORD ESCHER.

The Navy means more than a battle fleet. It means the protection of the coasts of the Empire, the protection of the commercial routes in war, and the policing of the seas in peace—duties and responsibilities which have been annexed up in the phrase "showing the flag."

I cannot but hope that the combined wisdom of our rulers will find an opportunity of utilising the impulse and patriotic loyalty of our Dominions. I doubt whether it is possible at present to agree on any clearly defined scheme.

My earnest conviction is that the Dominions must, if they want to contribute their share to naval defence, first get clearly defined the role they have to play in war and peace for a limited number of years. Then they must get their naval personnel efficient, up-to-date, and thoroughly trained, and the type of ship and the number of ships will inevitably follow.

Their true guides will ultimately be not British experts, not the British Board of Admiralty, but their own experts, their own sea officers, who will be in close touch not only with the strategical plans of the British Admiralty but with their own sentiments and their own specific needs.

I hope to look forward to the time when the Committee of Imperial Defence will be strengthened for the consideration of these problems by the addition of representatives of the Dominions.

A lengthy discussion followed in which Sir John French, Mr. Blead, Mr. Sidney Low, Mr. L. S. Amery, Mr. J. A. Spender, and a number of delegates took part.

It was announced that a cablegram had been received inviting the conference to meet at Winnipeg in 1912, when there is to be a world's fair and exposition there.



WHITELEY'S
THE BIGGEST STORE
IN THE WORLD.
HIGH QUALITY. MODERATE PRICES.
PROMPT ATTENTION.
General Illustrated Catalogue sent post free on application.
WM. WHITELEY, Ltd.,
UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS,
WESTBOURNE GROVE & QUEEN'S RD.,
LONDON, W.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1909. [75]

Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [987]

Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [987]

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BENGER'S

A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

Safest and most Effective Agent for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SAXONIA"

Captain Balle, having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before To-day.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office, Hongkong, 19th July, 1909. [978]

S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS," COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon wharf delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th July, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 26th July, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 26th July, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. DE CHAMPAGNE, Agent, Hongkong, 19th July, 1909. [2]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENCLECUH," FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO', LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th July, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 31st July, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th July, at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [987]

Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [987]

Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [987]

Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [987]

Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [987]

Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [987]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"DELHI"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out. Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex s.s. "Mongolia."
From Calcutta, ex s.s. "Candia."
From Persian Gulf, ex B. I. S. N. and E. & P. S. N. Co's Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 5 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 27th July, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	MALTA Capt. G. M. Montford, R.N.R.	P.M., 29th July	Freight and Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SUMATRA Capt. C. J. Benson, R.N.R.	About 30th July	Freight and Passage
SHANGHAI	CALEDONIA Capt. H. Powell	About 5th Aug.	Freight and Passage
LONDON via Usual Ports	DELHI Capt. G. W. Gordon, R.N.R.	Noon, 7th Aug.	See Special of Call

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent

Hongkong, 26th July, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOI and SHANGHAI	"YCHOOW"	On 26th July, 4 P.M.
CEBU and LLOILO	"KANSU"	On 26th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 27th July, 3 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 28th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 30th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LINAN"	On 31st July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 3rd Aug., 5 P.M.
MANILA	"CHINHUA"	On 5th Aug., 4 P.M.

THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CALENS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, with Transhipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A fully qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE "ANHUI", "CHENAN", "CHINHUA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.
FARE, INCLUDING WINES, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.
TELEPHONE 35.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
HONGKONG, 26th July, 1909.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light, Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 31st July, Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 7th Aug., Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1909.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
HAITAN Capt. J. S. Roach	SWATOW, AMOI and FOCHOW.	TUESDAY, 27th July, at 2 P.M.
HAITAN Capt. A. E. Hodgins	SWATOW, AMOI and FOCHOW.	FRIDAY, 30th July, at 2 P.M.

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT. ON FIRST-CLASS FARES TO FOCHOW WILL BE MADE DURING THE MONTHS OF JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1909.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SINGAPORE, SAMARANG and SOERABAYA	"ONSANG"	Monday, 26th July, 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN via SWATOW, WEIHAI WEI and CHEFOO	"CHEONGSHING"	Monday, 26th July, Noon.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Tuesday, 27th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE and MOJI	"KUTSANG"	Friday, 30th July, Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 30th July, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Tuesday, 3rd Aug., Noon.
CHINWANTAO via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO	"SUISANG"	Tuesday, 3rd Aug., Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 6th Aug., 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 6 days in Japan. If passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.
‡ Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kuantan, Lahad, Datin, Simporns, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
Telephone No. 61.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
HONGKONG, 26th July, 1909.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI. RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD., ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK. SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
COPENHAGEN and ST. PETERSBURG	"SIAM"	About 25th July
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"INDIEN"	About beg. of Aug.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN and GOTHENBURG	"YEDDO"	About Middle of Aug.

For Further Particulars apply to
Hongkong, 14th July, 1909.MELOCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG— SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS.	SAILING DATE
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	SANUKI MARU Capt. K. Homma	6,500	WEDNESDAY, 4th Aug. at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU Capt. A. Koiti	6,500	WEDNESDAY, 18th Aug. at Daylight
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	KAGA MARU Capt. M. Hagino	6,500	TUESDAY, 17th Aug. at 4 P.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	SHINANO MARU Capt. K. Kawa	7,060	TUESDAY, 14th Sept. at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine	5,000	FRIDAY, 6th Aug. at Noon
YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	6,000	FRIDAY, 3rd Sept. at Noon
YOKOHAMA	CEYLON MARU Capt. Fred. Pyne	6,000	MONDAY, 25th July at Noon
YOKOHAMA	MOYORI MARU Capt. J. C. Richards	4,000	WEDNESDAY, 28th July at Daylight
YOKOHAMA	ATSUTA MARU Capt. Wm. Thompson	9,000	FRIDAY, 30th July at Daylight
YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 4th Aug. at Noon
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HIYACHI MARU Capt. Wm. Wade	7,000	FRIDAY, 6th Aug. at 5 P.M.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS— EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID.

THE Co.'s NEWLY BUILT 9,000 TON PASSENGER STEAMERS WILL BE DESPATCHED FROM HONGKONG AS FOLLOWS:

KAMO MARU . . . (Capt. F. L. SOMMER) - On Fri. 30th July.

MISHIMA MARU . . . (Capt. A. E. MOSES) - About Wed. 25th Aug.

ATSUTA MARU . . . (Capt. Wm. THOMPSON) - About Wed. 22nd Sept.

MYASAKI MARU . . . (Capt. W. BAINBRIDGE) - About Wed. 20th Oct.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND THE WORLD.

CHEAPEST ROUND TRIPS BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 31st August, 1909.
SPECIAL EXCURSION (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 4 MONTHS.
Yokohama Return. Kobe Return. Moji Return. Nagasaki Return.

1st CLASS	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

Option of rail between Calling Ports in Japan.
For further particulars apply to

Hongkong, 8th June, 1909.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER. [15-93]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:

S.S. DORMUND	27th July
S.S. SPEZIA	13th Aug.
S.S. C. FEED. LAEISZ	17th Aug.
S.S. AMERICA	27th Aug.
S.S. NICOMEDIA	8th Sept.
S.S. LIBERIA	15th Sept.

Further Particulars, apply to—

Hongkong, 24th July, 1909.

HOMeward.

FOR HAVRE, ROTTERDAM, BREMEN, & HAMBURG:

S.S. SEGOVIA	31st July
FOR ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	
S.S. SAMBLA	12th August
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:	
S.S. SLAVONIA	20th August
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:	
S.S. ANDALUSIA	3rd Sept.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

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THOS. COOK & SON, TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.
TICKETS to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

Head Office for the Far East:—
16, DES VŒUX ROAD,
HONGKONG.

Japan Office:
14, WATER STREET,
YOKOHAMA.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIKINI	JAPAN	Second half of July	JAVA	Second half of July
TJIMAH	JAPAN	Second half of July	JAVA	Second half of July
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half of Aug.	JAVA	First half of Aug.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half of Aug.	SHANGHAI	First half of Aug.
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	Second half of Aug.	JAVA	Second half of Aug.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	Second half of Aug.	JAPAN	Second half of Aug.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Telephone No. 375.York Buildings, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1909.

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SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, etc. via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. AMERICA MARU	6000 tons gross	Sail Aug. 30th, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	6000 "	Oct. 25th, at Noon.
S.S. MANSHU MARU	500 "	Dec. 10th, at Noon.

For particulars apply to

K. MATSUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, York Building.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1909.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transhipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR STEAMERS TONS (Gross reg.) LEAVES.

TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"FITZPATRICK" Capt. E. R. Hutchinson, 4,416	SATURDAY, 31st July, at Daylight.
	"SEATTLE MARU" Capt. 6,178	SATURDAY, 28th August.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze River and North China Ports, by the steamers to Shanghai.

SHANGHAI via SWATOW, "CHOSHUN MARU"	TUESDAY, 27th July, at 10 A.M.
AMOY & FOCHOW	Capt. T. SURUGA

Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout. First Class Cuisine.

The Newly Built Steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU" have First Class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA,
MANAGER.

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MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA. (MITSU BISHI CO.) COAL DEPARTMENT

SOLE PROPRIETORS of TAKASIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, SHINNEW and KAMIYAMADA, Collieries.

SOLE AGENTS FOR KISHIDAKE, MIYAO and KIGYO KOMATSU Coals.

HEAD OFFICE:—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI, MOJI, KATSU, WAKAMATSU, KOBE, OSAKA, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HANKOW.

Cable addresses for above, "IWASAKI" Codes, A1, ABC 5th Ed., Western Union

AGENCIES:—YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Esq. CHINKIANG: Messrs. GRADING & Co. MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.

For Particulars apply to
H. OISHI,
Manager,
No. 2, Peddar, Street, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1909. [655]

ON SALE.
THE FIFTY YEARS
ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR
日曆英中年十五

From 1st JANUARY, 1864 to 31st DECEMBER 1913, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE 70TH CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE 70TH CYCLE.

PRICE \$2 CASH.
On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.

The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

CLEANSE YOUR BLOOD WITH GRIMAUD & CO'S SARSAPARILLA



CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST.
By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE
(Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc.)

THE VOLUME which consists of 461 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kweilin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. RENNIE.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at Home. Well bound in Yellow Cloth with Chinese Emblem in Gold.

PRICE \$3.50
To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD., Messrs. BREWER & Co., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

Approximate times of closing mails at Shanghai via Daire and Siberia.

29th July ... at 8.30 a.m.
31st ... at 8.30 a.m.
5th August ... at 11.30 a.m.

The *Chigo Maru* with the American mail left Shanghai on Saturday the 24th instant and may be expected here to-day.
The *Goeben*, with the German mail of the 30th June, left Singapore on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 8 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 28th instant, at noon.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow, Welhaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Ukongshing	Monday, 28th 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Ukongshing	Monday, 28th 1.15 P.M.
Singapore, Samarang and Sourabaya	Ukongshing	Monday, 28th 3.00 P.M.
Tientsin, Chefoo and Newchwang	Ukongshing	Monday, 28th 3.00 P.M.
Amoy and Shanghai	Ukongshing	Monday, 28th 3.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Ukongshing	Monday, 28th 3.00 P.M.
Singapore, Colombo and Bombay	Ukongshing	Monday, 28th 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Ukongshing	Monday, 28th 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Ukongshing	Monday, 28th 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Ukongshing	Monday, 28th 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Ukongshing	Monday, 28th 3.00 P.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail)
Extra Postage 10 cents.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow
Macao
Manila
Shanghai and Vladivostok

Europe, &c., India via Tientsin
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M.)
Postage 10 cents.
(Letters posted in all the Filler Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

FOR	PER	DATE
China	Ukongshing	Monday, 28th 11.00 A.M.
Tientsin	Ukongshing	Monday, 28th 1.15 P.M.
Amoy	Ukongshing	Monday, 28th 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Ukongshing	Monday, 28th 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Ukongshing	Monday, 28th 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Ukongshing	Monday, 28th 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Ukongshing	Monday, 28th 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Ukongshing	Monday, 28th 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Ukongshing	Monday, 28th 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Ukongshing	Monday, 28th 3.00 P.M.

LIGHT WINES FOR SUMMER

HOCK.

	Per Doz.	Per Doz.
NIEBSTEINER	\$14.50	\$16.50
HOOCHHEIMER	\$19.00	\$21.00

These HOCKS are imported from Messrs. HINCKEL & WINKLER, one of the Oldest Firms dealing in this Trade. They have a great reputation all over the World and at Home (Germany), so we can guarantee these Wines as Exceptionally Fine.

Samples on Application.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON	July 24th
Telegraphic Transfer	184
Bank Bills, on demand	184
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	184
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	184
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ON GERMANY	
On demand	177
ON NEW YORK	
Bank Bills, on demand	421
Credits, at 60 days' sight	438
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Telegraphic Transfer	1304
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ON CALCUTTA	
Telegraphic Transfer	1304
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ON SHANGHAI	
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On demand—Pesos	84
ON MANILA	
On demand—Pesos	84
ON SINGAPORE	
On demand	104
ON BATAVIA	
On demand	94
ON HAIKONG	
On demand	94
ON SAIGON	
On demand	87
SOURABAYA, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.45
GOLD LEAF, 100 fms. per tael	\$59.60
BAB SILVER, 100 fms. per tael	238

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
The E. & A. str. *Albatross* left Sydney on the 10th inst. for this port (via Queensland Ports and Manila).

The N.Y.K. str. *Nikita Maru* (Australian Line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on the 22nd inst., and is expected here on the 2nd prox.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The Indo-China str. *Kulsang* from Calcutta and the Straits left Singapore for this port on the 22nd inst. morning.

The Indo-China str. *Kunwang* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on the 13th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 29th inst.

THE GERMAN MAIL.
The I.G.M. str. *Goeben* carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 30th ult., left Singapore on the 24th inst., at 8 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 28th inst. at noon.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver for Hongkong on the 14th instant a.m., via the usual ports of call.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The H.A. Line str. *Dortmund* left Singapore on the 19th instant, and may be expected here to-day.

The C.N. Co's str. *Anhui* left Shanghai on the 22nd inst., and is due here to-day.

The "India" Line str. *Indrapura* is due here to-day.

The str. *Lennox* left Singapore on the 20th inst. morning, and is due here to-day.

The Great Northern str. *Minnesota* from Seattle arrived at Yokohama on the 7th inst. She left Yokohama for Hongkong via Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Manila on the 9th instant, and may be expected here tomorrow.

The Glen Line str. *Glenora* left Singapore on the 21st instant afternoon, and may be expected to arrive here tomorrow at daylight.

The Bank Line str. *America* left Vancouver for Kobe, Moji, Manila and Hongkong on the 3rd inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Moyori Maru* (Bombay Line) left Singapore on the 22nd inst., and is expected here on the 28th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kamo Maru* (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji, Tientsin and Shanghai on the 17th inst., and is due here on the 28th inst.

The P. & O. str. *Samatra* left Singapore for this port on the 23rd instant at 11.30 a.m., and is due here on the 28th instant at about 9 a.m.

The Danish str. *Indian* left Port Said on the 5th inst., and may be expected here on or about beginning of August.

OPIUM.

Quotations are:—	July 24th.
Malwa New	\$1,125/1,150 per picul.
Malwa Old	\$1,160/1,200
Malwa Older	\$1,210/1,250
Malwa V. Old	\$1,260/1,300
Persian fine quality	\$1,080/1,100
Persian extra fine	\$950/1,000
Patna New	\$952/1,000 per chest.
Patna Old	\$975/1,000
Benares New	\$975/1,000
Benares Old	\$970/1,000

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From July 26th to August 1st, 1909.

High Water.	Low Water.
Mon. 26	Mon. 26
Tue. 27	Tue. 27
Wed. 28	Wed. 28
Thur. 29	Thur. 29
Fri. 30	Fri. 30
Sat. 31	Sat. 31
Sun. 1	Sun. 1



THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE PERFECTION.

"They are social, soothing, blest, they have fragrance, force and zest."

IN 50'S & 100'S
HERMETICALLY SEALED BOXES.
FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.

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ON THE BANKS OF THE NILE

the perfect qualities of Messrs. Maspero Frères

Bouton Rouge and Felucca Egyptian Cigarettes

are recognized by all. Made of the finest selected Turkish Tobacco under ideal conditions in Cairo, they can now be purchased of all high-class Tobacconists. The price is as remarkable as the quality.

A LUXURY TO THE MAN OF TASTE.

Sole Agents: British-American Tobacco Co., Hong Kong.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, JULY 24th, 1909.

Brokers.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$1,000, buyers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$6	\$55, buyers
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	12,604	\$12/6	\$10/3	\$10/3, buyers
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$13/4, sellers
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$6.85, sellers
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	50,000	\$1	\$1	\$6.60, buyers
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$6.60, buyers
COTTON MILLS.—				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 133/4
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	Tls. 40	Tls. 40	Tls. 83/4, sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 92
Loan-Cong-Mow Co. Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 113
Loan-Cong-Mow Co. Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 405
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$72	\$6	\$154
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—				
Hongkong & Wharves & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$58
Hongkong & Wharves & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$57, sellers
Hongkong & Wharves & G. Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$52	\$52	\$52
Hongkong & Wharves & G. Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 150
Hongkong & Wharves & G. Co., Ltd.	36,800	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 150
FEARICK & CO., LIMITED	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$11, sellers
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$8.90, buyers
HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO., LIMITED	7,000	\$10	\$10	\$20, buyers
HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$75 (old), buy.
HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED	12,000	\$25	all	\$43, buyers
HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED	8,000	\$25	all	\$183, buyers
HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED	60,000	\$10	all	\$24
INSURANCES.—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$195, sellers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$116, buyers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$33.33	\$25	\$88, buyers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$345, buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 115, buy.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	12,000	\$250	\$100	\$825, buyers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$225
Yankee Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$225
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$103, sellers
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$93, buyers
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$30, buyers
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 118, x.d.
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$465, sellers
MINING.—				
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fes. 250	Fes. 250	\$625, buyers
Bomb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	\$1	\$8, sellers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$143, buyers
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$11
Philippine Co., Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$73, sellers
REFINERIES.—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$140, buyers
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$15, buyers
Robinson Piano Co., Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$50, sellers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$10, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	\$15	\$323, buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$44, sol.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$5	\$5	\$70, buyers
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$25
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$151
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$25	\$24, sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$5	\$54, buyers
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.—				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$12
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$4, sellers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$8.60, buyers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$100	\$100	\$150, buyers
Weissmann, Limited	175	\$10	\$10	\$4
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	\$10	\$300
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 fliers	\$10	\$10	\$11, sellers
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$11, sellers

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.
VERNON & SMYTH, Share-Brokers.				

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, July 25th			
Previous Day at 4 a.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 p.m.
Barometer	29.82	29.88	29.78
Temperature	78	83	83
Humidity	88	73	77
Wind Direction	E	E	E
Force	4	2	0
Weather	cl	c	c
Rain	0.0	0.0	0.0
Highest open air Temperature on 24th 83			
Lowest open air Temperature on 24th 70			

ARRIVALS AT HOME.

July 23rd—*Thessaly*, *Brigantia*.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

BENVOIRICH, British str., 2164, D. S. Calley, 18th July—Moji 11th July, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	CLAREMONT, British str., 1730, G. F. Hudson, 20th July—Calcutta and Straits 3rd July, General—David, Sassoon & Co.	CHENAN, British str., 1349, J. H. Brown, 21st July—Shanghai 18th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.	CHONGSHING, British str., 1265, V. McLiddell, 17th July—Tientsin 10th July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	ORINA, American str., 3186, D. E. Friele, 15th July—San Francisco 17th June, Mails and General—P. M. S. S. Co.	CHOSUN MARU, Japanese str., 1303, T. Saraga, 23rd July—Swatow 22nd July, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.	CLARA JEBSEN, Ger. str., 1109, J. Bendixon, 17th July—Haiphong 12th and Hoikow 16th July, Coal—Jesse & Co.	ERROLL, British str., 2388, L. James, 4th July—Sakata 24th May and Moji 28th June, Coal—Doddwell & Co.	FITZPATRICK, British str., 2857, R. E. Hutchinson, 16th July—Moji 10th July, Coal—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.	HANGCHOW, British str., 999, Mawley, 17th June—Chinkiang 11th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.	HONGMOH, British str., 2555, R. Bainbridge, 23rd July—Singapore 17th July, General—Chinese.	KAPPOKU MARU, Japanese str., 1903, Suda, 15th July—Moji 8th July, Coal—Mitsui, Bishi Goshi Kaisha.	KASHING, British str., 1142, H. E. Lever, 23rd July—Karaton 12th July, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.	KIANG CHING, Chinese str., 1002, A. T. Brissant, 17th July—Chinkiang 13th July, General—Chinese.	KIANG PINO, Chinese str., 1222, H. Udden, 21st July—Chinkiang 16th July, Rice—Tung Kee & Co.	KJELL, Norwegian str., 910, T. Hellesoe, 23rd July—Newchwang 15th and Daire 16th July, Beans and Beans oil—Angard, Thorsen & Co.	KUERIC, British str., 4025, J. Mathie, 13th July—Manila 11th July, General—Doddwell & Co.	KWANGSI, British str., 1205, Hards, 15th July—Moji 9th July, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.	KWYANG, British str., 1424, M. Dawson, 15th July—Yokohama 10th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.	LABRETS, British str., 1340, Frampton, 18th July—Sagau 14th July, Rice—Wo Fat Sing.	MARIE, German str., 1169, P. E. Christensen, 23rd July—Moji 17th July, Coal—Jensen & Co.	MAUSANO, British str., 1644, G. S. Weigall, 13th July—Sagau 7th July, Timber and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	MERPOO, Chinese str., 1339, L. McArthur, 19th July—Shanghai 15th July, General—C. M. N. Co.	NARAGAN, American str., 1571, Carter, 22nd July—Cavite 19th July, Coal—Admiralty.	NINGCHOW, British str., 1537, Alden, 14th July—Tacoma, Flour and General—Butterfield & Swire.	ONRANG, British str., 1787, E. S. Woolley, 23rd July—Sagau 17th July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	PAKHOT, British str., 1223, 11th July—Chefoo and Weihaiwei 11th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.	PONGROSE, German str., 998, H. Olsen, 25th July—Bangkok 14th July, Wood Rice and Salt—Butterfield & Swire.	QUANTA, German str., 1145, H. Madsen, 23rd July—Macassar 13th July, General—Java-China-Japan Line.	VORWARTS, German str., 643, Ulders, 30th June—Penaug and Singapore 18th June, General—Jensen & Co.	WONGKAI, German str., 1115, W. Reber, 17th July—Bangkok and Swatow 16th July, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.	YINGCHOW, British str., 1216, W. Fraser, 18th July—Shanghai 15th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.	YOKHOU, British str., 1286, Wavell, 29th June—Moji 23rd June, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.
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PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.